DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 185 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
[illegible] Government and approved [illegible] only
[illegible] the Controller of [illegible] of India in [illegible] strict audit [illegible] Act.
The [illegible] investi- [illegible] an [illegible]

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and divdends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavey	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok.
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	Puket
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

Commencing from TO-DAY.

OF

Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods. Art Embroidery Work, etc. at rock bottom prices.

Select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
18, Church Gate Street. Fort.

EDWARD RESTAURANT
Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.
THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

DURBAR DELAVER
RESTAURANT
14, Green Street, Fort.
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

MERWAN & SONS.
97, Medow Street, Fort.
CONFECTIONERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS.

HOTELS

KYANI & CO.
Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES AND BISCUITS.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.
167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite Empire Cinematograph.
ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.
193-5, Hornby Road.
KING GEORGE, NUT MILK AND ALL KINDS OF CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES JUST ARRIVED.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT
Empire Building,
BORI BUNDER.
CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.
HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
MATHERAN.
Now closed for monsoon, and will be RE-OPENED on 1st October. Visitors wanting accommodation, please apply to—
Mr. J. L. DE SOUZA.
Proprietor.

ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
will re-open as usual from the beginning of October.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
CHIRA BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA}

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted." "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ONE good ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS and new WALER HORSE to be given on monthly hire daily 3 hours in the morning or forenoon. Apply Box No. 44, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9164

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77. Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m, Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY (7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRIC CLASS, English Mathematics for Boys and Girls. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay, No. 4. 9170

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—practical courses of Commerce for practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9198

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CINEMA OPERATOR for a first class Theatre in Bombay. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9202

WANTED—AN HONEST CLERK with English and Gujerati knowledge Hindu or Mahomedan, BOMBAY WASHING Co., Military Sq. Lane, Fort. 9203

WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER for one hour daily. Apply sharp personally to the PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Hornby Road. 9171

WANTED—CAPTAIN, OFFICERS and ENGINEERS for steamer proceeding to Europe. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 54, Apollo Street, Fort. 9197

WANTED—Two EUROPEAN LADY TEACHERS, one with English and Drawing and other with Music and Singing. Apply personally to LADY PRINCIPAL, Princess High School, opposite Royal Opera House. 9192

WANTED—MECHANIC or MECHANICAL ENGINEER, must have served apprenticeship and be willing to work himself. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. State nationality, age, weight, if married, experience, and enclose copies of testimonials to Box No. 48 Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle." 9178

WANTED for the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate five qualified COMPOUNDERS. Salary Rs. 55 per month with future prospects of increase up to Rs. 100 per mensem. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African, Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 9196

WANTED

WANTED—TUITIONS by an undergraduate or light literary work. Will enquirers please write to Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9191

WANTED—One five tons AMMONIA ICE MACHINE. Correspond with Messrs. KISHANSINGH SAJJANSINGH, Sangla Hill, Punjab. 9189

WANTED TO PURCHASE a BUNGALOW at Matheran, suitable for a shethia. Brokers need not apply. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9193

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A roomy four cylinder two-seater British-made, French or Italian Motor CAR, in excellent working order. Apply sharp to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", giving full particulars as to make, year of model and lowest price. 9190

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT for the sale of the Cigarettes. For terms see personally or communicate to the MANAGER, the BOMBAY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING Co., D'Montee Street, Bandra. 9185

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAG. ING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A big lot of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. gauge. Must be in good condition. Please apply to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9134

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

WANTED

WANTED—By a merchant with best references Rs. 3,000 Liberal terms and Insurance Policy as security. Please apply to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9194

A PARSI GENTLEMAN having experience of China and Japan business seeks position as a MANAGER in any business firm in China or Japan. Write to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9188

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete COTTON BALING PRESS by Nesmyth Wilson. 32 and 36 gin factories. Apply to PHEROZSHAW Co., Nagdevi Street. 9201

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Gins, Press, Winding, Warping and Sizing Machines, Looms, Boiling Kier, Plating and Yarn Conditioning Machines, Yarn Bundling Press, Mules, Rope and Belt Pulleys, Shafts, Hangers, Bearings and many spare parts of machinery. For particulars ask to GOKULDAS KANHAIYALAL, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9163

FOR SALE—2-two D. C. Compound Wound GENERATORS, each 22.5 K.W. on 110/150 Volts; 500 r. p. m. With Shunt Regulators and Pulleys. 2-two D. C. 5½ BHP MOTORS on 110/150 Volts: with Starters and Pulleys. All second-hand, but in perfect condition. Prices and particulars from Box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9165

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Hammond No. 2, with Back Spacer	70
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	75
Densmore No. 5, 2 Colours. Back Spacer.	75
Yost No. 11, Brief Size	80
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	140
Yost No. A, Visible, Fine	140
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used	170
Yost No. 15, Visible, Slightly Used	175
Underwood No. 5. 2 Colours, Fine	200
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Foolscap and Brief	...
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 210, Brief	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Good as New.	250
Senta, Portable, Visible, L. Case, New.	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—

	Rs.
Remington No. 11 Rebuilt	225
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs. 210, Brief	225
Remington No. 8 Two-colour Fine	115
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, Two-colour	95
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Rs. 200 Brief	215
Royal Standard with B.S. D/C Visible	130
Empire No. 1 Portable Foolscap	110
Ideal with Back Spacer Visible	110
Santa Portable, New	165
Imperial with Double/C Visible	100

Caribonum Carbon papers, Best in use Rs. 7 per Box. Finest Typewriters Ribbons at Rs. 2 each. Repairs to Typewriters a Speciality.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Well lighted and airy THIRD FLOOR of 14-18, Green Street, Fort, for office or residence. Terms reasonable. Apply there to OWNER. 9180.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, FLATS on the Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 9175

WATSON'S ANNEX apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of (1) ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 80—5 annual Rs. 120 per month. None need apply who is not a qualified Accountant under the L. S. G. Rules, is not a native of or domiciled in the Province and is not experienced in accounts. The man appointed shall have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 250.

(2) HEAD CLERK on Rs. 50—4 annual Rs. 70 per month. None need apply who is not experienced in Correspondence and is not a native of or domiciled in the Province.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 15th August, 1917 by—

A. H. LUKE,
B. A. (Cantab), A.M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer.
Darbhanga.

Laheriasarai, the 26th July, 1917. 9135

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, at 12 noon on SUNDAY, the 5th August, 1917, at the Race Course, Poona, to confirm the following addition to Rule 92 of the Rules of Racing which was passed at the General Meeting of the Club held at Bombay on Tuesday, 26th June, 1917:—

"In handicaps to which the Handicapper appends a note to the effect that in the event of the top weight not accepting, weights will be raised X pounds, if the owner of the top weight accepts, the horse must run unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he is unfit to do so, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Similarly if the Handicapper's note specifies more than one of the top weights, the above rule is applicable to other horses included in the note.

If the Stewards are satisfied that the horse is unfit to run, and that such unfitness has arisen subsequently to acceptance, weights shall remain as in the original handicap."

By Order,
E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 16th July, 1917. 8969

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 576 of 1913.

ISMAIL HAJI NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM, Administrator of the estate of Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Bai HIRABAI, the heir and legal representative of Bai RUTTONBAI, widow of JAIRAJ CHAPSEY, deceased ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date, the 11th day of December, 1916, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings thereon situate at Baroda Street on the Bombay Port Trust's Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 558 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Baroda Street, on the South by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and partly by land in the occupation of Jamnadas Nursey on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Hunsraj Jeevram on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3186 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward Nos. 5471-72 and Street Nos. 76-78 Baroda Street which premises are held under a lease dated 6th November, 1883, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st day of November, 1883. The lease is renewable on terms to be arranged between the parties.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings thereon situate at Broach Street, on the Bombay Port Trust's Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 611 4/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Broach Street on or towards the South by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on or towards the East partly by land in the occupation of Khimji Jeeva and partly by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the West by land in the occupation of Narayen Virji which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3186 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward No. 5410, Street No. 56 Broach Street and which premises are held under a lease dated 3rd April, 1883, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the term of 50 years commencing from the 1st April, 1883. The lease is renewable on terms to be arranged between the parties.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
9137 Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

MONDAY, 6th instant, last day Drapery Department Oddment Sale. 9199

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tender will be received at 5 p.m. on the 24th August and 24th September, 1917, by the Superintendent, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of fuel and charcoal respectively as per details on pages 525, 547 and 574 of the "Mysore Gazette." 9200

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 20th day of July, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
9169 Agents.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th August, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood, rich carved specially made to order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel doors, almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, writing table, glassware, etc.

Also Remington Typewriter No. 7, Ice bags, glass inkstands.

The property of a military officer:—
Military gent's and boys' saddles, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 boat by Cook and Arthur (Chester).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 815 of 1915.

Valibai ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Lakhmidas Bhanji and ors ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lakhmidas Bhanji and others, the surviving executors of the Will of Hansraj Gangji, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on premises, the following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Samuel Street (formerly known as Bhandarwada Street) in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 71 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Dharamsi Jeewa and now of Bai Monghibai, widow of Ranchhordas Haridas, on the East by the property formerly of Manuel De Souza but now of the said Bai Monghibai, widow of Ranchhordas Haridas, on the South and West by the said Samuel Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 569, New No. 6132, Old Survey No. 1043 and New Survey No. 2543; which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 1568 and Street Nos. 1-7, Samuel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Surviving Executors, at their office No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Bhimaji Rakhabdas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Joshi Ratanshi Kanji, at Bhat Bazar Sheth Toolsidas Tejpal's Godown.

100 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin weighing ¾ lb., 24 bundles in each tin equal to 960 tablets according to Kabala dated 13th April 1917.

25 cases Camphor Japanese, each case of 80 tins, each tin weighing ¾ lb., 24 bundles in each tin equal to 960 tablets according to Kabala dated 23-4-1917.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1917.

KANGA BROS.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
No. 5, SETHNA BUILDING
Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES
PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao)
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
AND TO-MORROW SUNDAY
HALF PRICE MATINEE at 6 p.m.
Bombay's Favourite Musical Comedy
"Mr. MANHATTAN"
Monday 6th, Tuesday 7th, Wednesday 8th at 9-30 p.m.
The Phenomenal Alhembra Revue
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
For the first time in Bombay
Thursday and Friday 9th & 10th Ang. at 9-30
The World's Record Breaker
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Saturday 11th, Sunday 12th at 9-30
The Dainty Musical Comedy
"TINA"
For Half price Matinee at 6 p. m. see Papers on Friday 10th.
PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day Sunday at the Excelsior.

TO-DAY 6-30 and TO-MORROW AT 10 p m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER COMEDY.
PATHE DRAMA IN 2 ACTS.
"FOR HONOUR & COUNTRY"
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT.
"THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY"
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
Featuring
for the first time in India.
WILLIAM COURTENAY
AND
ALICE DOVEY.
THRILLING, ROMANTIC AND MYSTERIOUS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
HOOEY HEROES
Comic.
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
LAST AND SIXTH INSTALMENT
10,000 feet of
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At

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW FOUR PERFORMANCES!

VALUABLE PRIZE SHOW TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, AT 6-30 P.M.

The Youngest Leading Lady in the World!

Baby Marie Osborne
Baby Marie Osborne
Baby Marie Osborne

OF "LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE" FAME.

The Cuddly Kid

IN A DUAL ROLE!

To-night!

See this most delightful Child-actress aged 4 years.

IN

"Twin Kiddies"
"Twin Kiddies"
"Twin Kiddies"

A bewitching photo-play of tears and laughter.

4,000 feet.

THE LOVABLE CUDDLY KID

BABY MARIE OSBORNE AGED 4 YEARS.

The smallest leading lady of the age famed in filmdom as the most charming and delightful Baby Star.

A BORN GENIUS OF UNDOUBTED POWERS.

PATHE COMEDY || PATHE GAZETTE || PATHE SCENIC.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE AS "TWIN RAYS OF SUNSHINE

KO KOMEDY FILMS

IMP FILMS COMPANY — IMP

RED FEATHER PHOTOPLAYS

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. — VICTOR

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Mr. Exhibitor!

DO YOU KNOW WHAT

THE EXPERIENCED SHOWMEN THINK OF

BLUEBIRD PHOTO PLAYS INC.

MOVING PICTURES UNIVERSAL Programme?

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THEIR UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS

NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.

HAVE A LOOK ROUND

and select the Brands that suit you best.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER,

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.

HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD SEAL

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UNIVERSAL FILMS

REX

Joker

POWERS

MISS THE OPPORTUNITY AND REPENT AT LEISURE
YOU MUST SEE

O' THE RING.

AT THE

ERICAN CINEMA

OU CARE FOR

TERTAINMENT

talment—9000 feet long.

5; 8-45 AND 10-45 P. M.

ad, Khetwadi Junction.

AT THE DOOR.)

The New West-End Tailoring Co.

ARMY CONTRACTORS,

High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.

229, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

IT-STARTS-TO-DAY

AT THE

ITALIAN CINEMA

ELDORADO

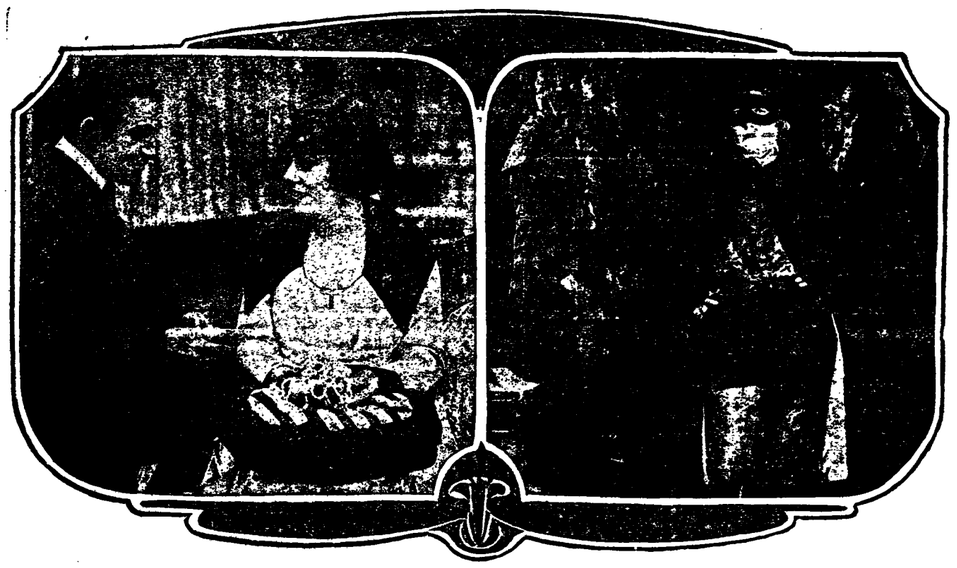
LAMINGTON ROAD (North).

THE-PURPLE-MASK

40,000 feet. **The Great Universal Serial** **40,000 feet.**

Featuring the two greatest serial stars on earth.

GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD.



The most thrilling mystery-serial ever realised. A moving picture drama that will enthrall you with its swift action; grip you with its deeds of daring; awe you with its mysterious spell; arouse you to a new appreciation of the marvels of the photoplay drama. In this great picture you will see the serial Stars par-excellence—

GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD.

Let nothing interfere with your seeing the very first episode of this remarkable story of a female Raffles of high society and the under-world Stage in the most lavish manner; and played by an immeuse Company, it will be a tremendous treat. It will give you many evenings of perfect photo play entartainment. See it at the **ELDORADO.** Tell your friends. Bring the whole family and do not miss a single episode.

Please note the change of time.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 4-45 Prize Shows.

TELEPHONE No. 1304. **ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA** LAMINGTON ROAD (NORTH).

UNIVERSAL PICTURES PRESENT THE TWO GREATEST SERIAL STARS ON EARTH

GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD

IN THE SUPER SERIAL OF THE SEASON

"THE PURPLE MASK"

Episodes I. 2. 3. **1st INSTALMENT** **7,000 Feet.**

MYSTERY LOVE ROMANCE ADVENTURE THRILLS

ACHIEVEMENT PAR EXCELLENCE

THE MOST LAVISH PRODUCTION EVER PRESENTED.

THRICE NIGHTLY 7, 8-45, 10-30.

SATURDAY—SUNDAY PRIZE SHOWS 3-30 & 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. TEL. NO. 1882.

M. T. MADON & Co.

Family & Dispensing Chemists & Druggists

THREE WORLD'S BIGGEST REMEDIES,

"TUTOCITO"
LAXATIVE PILLS.
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR
The Liver, Flatulence
Headaches, Dyspepsia
Vertigo, Indigestion
Billious attacks etc.

"THROATLETS"
Antiseptic, Stimulating, Expectorant, Throat pastills; Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, all Chest and Throat affections.

STANLEY'S NERVITOGEN
The most perfect Blood Brain and Nerve Tonic. A phosphoric Tonic Syrup & powerful Nerve Stimulant.

NEVER FAIL WHERE ALL OTHER REMEDIES TRIED IN WASTE.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED NIGHTLY!
Terrific Success of our New Artistes!
UNANIMOUS VERDICT
The
BIGGEST BRIGHTEST BEST
Attraction of the year!
AT POPULAR PRICES
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE.
EDWARDES AT 10
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
NOVELTY ACT
Frolics in Frogland
ZEEO
The only Lady Frog
assisted by
ZAIDA AND QUEENIE
LA PETIT
ZILLA
The Prince of Paulonims
IN SONGS AND DANCES
A bright Australian Star
with a Voice
XAIDA STELLA
AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY
AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY
By Persmission of
MISS VESTA TILLEY, LONDON
QUEENIE LLOYD
THE CUTE KID
The
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
in a
SWEET MUSICAL ACT
THE ABOVE REFINED ENTERTAINMENT
will be intercepted
BY PATHE'S DETECTIVE DRAMA:
NICK-WINTER
and
A SPARKLING COMEDY

SPECIAL ANOUNCEMENT
The Management begs to inform that despite the heavy outlay of bringing an entirely fresh company of Artists of well known reputation who have appeared by Special Command before Royalties, High officials, &c.
THERE SHALL BE NO INCREASE IN PRICES
Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, 6 and 4.
Boxes: Rs. 15 & Rs. 25.
Military half price to Rs. 2 and 1,
FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT

TO-MORROW SUNDAY
THE 6-30 PERFORMANCE AT EDWARDES AND 10 P.M. AT GAIETY.
A Special Cinema Show at 8-15 GAIETY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
WONDERFUL PICTURE BILL
TO-NIGHT
AT 6-45 AND 10 O'CLOCK.
Great 5-reel Mystery.
"THE SIGN OF THE POPPY"
An old American who has made a fortune through trade with China created a hatred in the heart of a certain Chinaman. The latter, in order to take revenge, stole one of the American's twin sons when he was a baby. The stolen man grew into an opium fiend and later on he was used by the Chinaman as a means of persecuting his own father and brother. Later the opium-eater understood the game of the Chinaman and took his revenge for so using him by murdering the Chinaman.

PATRIOTIC FRENCH PICTURE
"THE BURGLAR OF ALGIERS"
From the well-known Novel "We are French":
JUST SUITED FOR EXHIBITION ON WAR DAY AND DURING THE FOLLOWING DAYS OF THE WEEK.
A striking tale of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 showing the cruelty of the enemy and the heroism of the French.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
IN THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IT IS A GREAT TREAT TO HEAR THE SPECIAL MUSIC RENDERED BY THE EUROPEAN ARTISTES.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4; Box seats, Re. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

Result of the Drawing
OF
THE CASH CERTIFICATES AND BONDS PROMISED
IN THE SERIAL
"MYSTERIES OF MYRA"
IN
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Drawn on 23rd, 24th and 25th July.
75 Prizes.
Box Tickets Nos. 3153, 3308.
1st Class Tickets Nos. 6458, 5043, 5383, 5961, 7398, 3747, 4922, 3830, 6774, 11884.
2nd Class—14038, 22731, 19256, 16250, 20539, 21728, 20555, 14719, 23357, 26795, 23010, 27505, 14382, 10950, 25838, 27982, 11605, 796, 24947, 3041, 1799, 6114, 9657, 15409, 16892, 7744, 8610, 23798, 26275, 27980, 4659, 26137, 26061, 4702, 6254, 27919, 12526.
3rd Class—9605, 8868, 13310, 15652, 16497, 15034, 16253, 12319, 10100, 9124, 9686, 16803, 17912, 19579, 18887, 12334, 6430, 21160, 21156, 13486, 19682, 13044, 10930, 18671, 9927, 3013.

To-day Is the War-day!
And to-day is the first day of the sixth week of the stupendous seria-
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."
It is difficult to speak in anything but superlatives of this serial marvel. Every reel is "chopful" of sensational happenings, brilliant settings and splendid faultless photography.
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
New Churny Road.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS AT 3-30 & 5-30 P.M. (S.T.).
OTHER SHOWS AT 7-0; 8-45 & 10-15 P.M. (S.T.).

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL Firm of OCULISTS OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co
EST. 1890

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.
The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.
Ours is the ONLY FIRM that gives the benefit of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.
The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.
WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.
KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERS CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.
"LU-LU" EYE DROP
A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS
FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES
BY USING
ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION
This is a very important scientific descovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.
KAPADIA BROTHERS
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
No. 357, Abdulrehman Street
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Telephone No. 1008.

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Dry Distemper in different exquisite shades better than the most expensive distempers.
Ask for Particulars and Colour Cards
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SOLE AGENTS,
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The monsoon has been active in northern India and shows signs of its strengthening in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa. Rajputana, Central Provinces excluding Berar, Central India east and Mysore, local in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, west coast of Peninsula and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein and Akyab two inches, Yamethin one and half, Shillong three, Chittagong six, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore two, Murree and Ludhiana three, Multan one and half Bikaner one, na three, Multan one and half, Bikaner one, Mangalore two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west and the east Punjab; Multan has had 1.26in. and Hissar and Ambala 0.15in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 2.10in. and Allahabad 2.31in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.92in., Ajmer 1.39in., Jaipur 0.20in., Kotah 0.16in. and Mount Abu 0.39in. Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and heavily clouded in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of the division and isolated showers in the southern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.70in., Saugor 0.41in., Hoshangabad 0.62in., Khandwa 0.11in. and Chanda 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Mormugao has had 0.15in. and Karwar 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains fairly active in Rajputana and the Punjab and is becoming so also in the Central Provinces, but continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west and the east Punjab, Rajputana and the northern half of the Central Provinces, and local in the United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore. Isolated showers have occurred in the southern half of the Central Provinces and on the north Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and Rajputana and local rain in the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Punjab. A few showers may occur also in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, the 2nd of August 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PENINSULAR GULF—						
Bombay						
Do. (1st Aug.)	93.2	80.4	66	..	0	0
Alibag						
Do. (Aug.)	..	82.2	74	1.26	..	..
Ratnagiri	..				..	..
Do. (1st Aug.)	95.1	78.2	79	0.01	0	0.01
Vengurla						0.17
Mahableshwar	86.8	70	92	0.15	4.09	
Karwar	96 4	72	82	0.15	38.99	+13.13
Mangalore	94.5	72	90	0.18	6.13	+13.13
Minicoy	89	77	84	..	4.94	1.74
Amindivi	95.5	79	85	..	15.15	
Calicut	94	74	92	0.15	14.9	
GUJARAT PROVINCE—						
Delesa	88.6	68.2	87	0.14	18.64	+2.28
Ratnagar	90.5	81.2	95	0.08	11.30	+5.84
Jimasa	89.1	76.2	89	0.40	17.41	+1.14
Cartapore	87	76	97	0.09	25.5	+10.85
Ahmadabad	86.0	77.1	91	0.76	19.14	+0.71
						1.67
DECCAN AND KATHIAWAR—						
Jamkandorna	105.9	84.4	69	..	0.52	
Kirkee	86.0	69.1	87	0.01	0.06	0.77
Akola	77.2	74.0	98	1.97	16.55	+4.47
Jalgaon	81.5	74	95	0.16	8.52	6.0
Khandesh	83	69.3	80	0.08	23.46	+17.91
Mount Abu	69	64.4	100	5.62	38.25	+1.78
						5.76
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	..	78.5	78	..	..	
Dwarka	84	80.0	86	..	4.54	0.09
Vetaval	84.0	77.0	98	..	18.39	+2.89
Rajkot	82.1	75	94	..	11.57	5.85
Bhavnagar Para	88.1	78	88	..	11.14	+4.62
Surat	90	82.0	83	..	24.39	0.69
Ahmedabad	85	77.0	86	0.17	16.25	1.07
Deesa	88.9	76.0	92	0.09	12.56	+1.39
Baroach	88.3	78.3	90	0.02	22.5	+10.13
Indore	82	72.8	83	0.04	15.01	1.04
						1.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82	74	95	..	22.39	
Saugor	78	71.0	96	0.03	21.05	5.21
Hoshangabad	79.0	73.4	94	..	23.27	+1.18
Khandwa	82	75.7	83	0.03	14.71	+5.44
Akola	85.4	75.1	77	..	11.95	2.15
Amraoti	87.6	75.2	76	..	11.26	3.81
Nagpur	87.1	75.1	75	..	16.49	2.24
Chanda	88	75.2	80	..	29.51	+7.46
Raipur	83	5 6	88	0.0	29 66	+4.17
						3.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	80 6	84	0.12	23 37	1
Ratnagiri	84.	7.9	86	0.39	38.49	0.40
Marmugao	85.8	8 0	89	..	63.96	11 88
Karwar	84.6	77.4	88	0.03	75.96	0.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.3	76 2	70	..	1 4.	
Ahmednagar	84.0	67 8	76	0 06	4.57	8 18
Poona	79	2	81	0.12	5 96	0.40
Sholapur	88	67 2	72	..	0	6.93
Bijapur	89.	2 0	70	..	6.29	+4.28
Belgaum	77.1	67 5	95	0.24	15.0.	0 20
Aurangabad	89.	7.	75	0.04	0.85	7.78
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.4	73 5	76	0 16	22.61	+1.22
Hyderabad	88.3	74.0	84	..	9.41	0.1
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	73 1	93	0.90	86.06	+4.43
Calicut	84.6	76.6	91	0.05	52 05	1 93
Cochin	87 4	74 7	89	0.06	43.79	71
Colombo	87 8	75.2	95	—	7.1	2.12
						5 90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94 4	76.2	89	..	15.52	+4.28
Bellary	94 4	7	68	..	4.27	+0.98
Cuddapah	101.4	91.4	57	..	4.66	2.71
Madras	98.1	79.0	71	..	9 87	+3.44
Bangalore	88.3	5 8	85	..	4.78	0.38
Coimbatore	91 4	70.3	80	..	1.04	1.99
Trichinopoly	101.1	78.0	64	..	2.83	0.10
Nagapatam	93	273 0	79	..	2.11	1.45

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd Aug 1917.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.687 Inch
Thermometer of Air	82.8 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	78.9 "
Dew Point	77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.845 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	9.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do.	80.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	226 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08 Inches
Total fall during month	0.15 "
Do. do. year	30 95 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 3rd Aug.	0 01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in	LOW WATER Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in
	Aug.				Aug.		
Fri	3	m 3 45	27 0	S	3	m 9 32	12 3
		3 38	26 9			10 0s	16 6
Sat	4	m 0 15a	30 1	M	4	m 5 32	14 6
						6 20a	16 2
Sun	5	m 0 23	28 7	T	5	m 6 18a	14 8
		0 55	30 2			7 1a	15 6
Mon	6	m 1 10	28 10	W	6	m 7 8	15 4
		1 34a	29 10			7 43a	15 3
Tues	7	m 1 58	28 7	T	7	m 7 48	16 5
		2 14a	29 1			8 27a	15 5
Wed	8	m 2 49	27 11	F	8	m 8 37	17 9
		2 55	28 0			9 14a	15 11
Thu	9	m 3 43	27 0	S	9	m 9 32	19 3
		3 58a	26 9			10 6a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset
3 (Friday)	6h. 15m.	7h 13m.
4 (Saturday)	6h. 16m	7h. 12m.
5 (Sunday)	6h 17m.	7h. 12m.
6 (Monday)	6h 17m.	7h. 11m.
7 (Tuesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
1 (Wednesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11m
2 (Thursday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd August, 1917 was 29.490 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BRITISH UNIVERITY NOTES.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN STUDENTS.

The last of the Cambridge Tripos lists were issued on Saturday (June 16). They include the names of the two following Indian gentlemen:—

Classical Tripos.—Part I, Class II, Division I: S. N. Gupta, Trinity Hall.

Historical Tripos.—Part II, Class II. Division II: I. J. Taraporevala, Emmanuel.

The Frank Smith Prize for Botany has been awarded to Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Jesus, who obtained a first class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos. Mr. Deshmukh has also been re-elected to a foundation scholarship at Jesus College of the value of £60 for one year.

Mr. D. E. Reuben and Mr. Shankar Rao Ullal Savoor, the two Indian Wranglers, both come from South India. The former was born at Hassan, in Mysore, and was successively educated at St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, Bishop's High School, Poona, and Deccan College, Poona, taking the B.A., degree at Bombay University in 1913. He holds an exhibition at St. John's College. Mr. Savoor was born at Mangalore, in the Madras presidency, and was educated at the Government College in that town and the Presidency College at Madras. Originally matriculating at St. Catharine's College, he won the Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition on March 8 last, and was subsequently elected a sub-sizar and exhibitioner of Trinity. Both gentlemen took a first class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1915, and were unsuccessful candidates at the last competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Reuben taking the nineteenth and Mr. Savoor the twenty-second place. Mr. Shiva Parvati Prasad, Senior Optime, who was thirtieth in the same examination, was born at Gaya, in Behar, and was educated at the town school and at the Patna College, where he gained a senior Government scholarship. He matriculated at Trinity in January, 1915, and took a second class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in the following May.

Mr. B. Sahni has been awarded the Sudbury-Hardyman Prize at Emmanuel for a dissertation upon "the evolution of branching in the filicales"; and Mr. S. Modak has won the Indian Civil Service final examination prize at the same college.

Mr. K. A. D. Naoroji, of Christ's, was among those who proceeded to the degree of B.A. on Saturday last.

Mr. Kavalam M. Panikkar has been elected to a Dixon Scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford.—"India."

THE DUBLIN INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Dublin Indian Association gave a reception at the Royal Hibernian Hotel, in Dawson Street, on June 13, on the occasion of the departure of those members who have just been called to the Irish Bar. The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland (Sir James Campbell, Bart.) presided, and among those present were Lord Justice Molony, Mr. Justice Dodd, Mr. Justice Barton, Mr. Justice Pim, the Master of the Rolls, the Reorder of Dublin, the City High Sheriff (Dr. Myles Keogh), and many leading members of the Bar. Letters of apology for absence were received from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Justice Madden, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Mr. K. S. Roy, President of the Dublin Indian Association, having delivered a brief opening address.

The Lord Chief Justice paid a high tribute to the students in whose honour the meeting was being held. So far as they had come under the observation of the body which was responsible for their discipline and good conduct, he could say that no more exemplary and better-conducted set of men could be found. Not one single complaint had ever come to his notice. They had undoubtedly attended to their studies, and had distinguished themselves in their examinations. A number of them had now completed their full course, and were returning to their own country. He hoped and believed that they would utilise the knowledge acquired in Ireland, not only for their own good, but for the good of that great Empire, and that their association with Irishmen would enable them to tell their fellow-countrymen something of the ideas of liberty that prevailed under the British Constitution.

Short speeches were also made by Mr. B. S. Raju, Mr. Justice Barton, Rev. Canon Day, Professor Whittaker, and Mr. Charles Eason.

Mr. N. Rajagopalam moved a vote of thanks to the speakers. This was seconded by Mr. G. S. Salaria, and carried with acclamation. Warm appreciation was expressed of the courtesy and kindness which was invariably extended to the Indian students by the Benchers and the Under Treasurer of the King's Inns, and also by the Professors.

The Lord Chief Justice, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, complimented Mr. H. D. Bedi, Hon. Secretary of the Association, on the success of the function.

A musical programme was rendered during the evening, which included Indian songs by Mr. K. G. Kothare and Mr. H. Gaffur.—"India."

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THE UKRAINIAN MOVEMENT.

An interesting light is shed, writes the Petrograd correspondent of the London "Times", upon the inter-relation of Austro-German and Russian Tsarism which may serve as a commentary upon the inward purpose of the German proposals now made—ostensibly in the interests of the Russian Revolution. Writing in M. Plekhanoff's organ *Edinstvo*, Professor Masaryk recalls the fact that Count Czernin, after 1905, wrote a series of memoranda for the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on political questions, including one dealing with Russia. Austria was then on the eve of universal suffrage. Count Czernin was against reform, since he apprehended the return of Czech Labour Deputies. His plan was to centralize the Dual Monarchy in German hands. The interests of Germany lay in strengthening the Monarchy, which coincided with the interests of Austria and Russia.

In these memoranda, Count Czernin recalled a conversation with the Emperor William, in which the Kaiser stated that, had the Russian Revolution of 1905 menaced Tsarism, both Germany and Austria-Hungary would have been compelled to go to her assistance. Everything had been prepared to that effect. Moreover, Germany and Austria-Hungary could never neglect mutual dynastic interests, no matter what other interests might intervene. These remarks well defined the degree of sincerity and truthfulness in he declarations of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg when he sought to repudiate the assertion that the German Emperor had in 1905 persuaded Nicholas II. not to initiate constitutional reforms.

The stimulus lent to racial aspirations by the Revolution has been particularly noticeable among the Little Russians, who form a considerable proportion of the population of Russia and inhabit the most fertile regions dominating the Black Sea basin. The Ukrainian movement has long been in progress among the Little Russians and among the Ruthenes inhabiting Austrian lands, and as the Russian Armies have pushed their way further west into these regions, the Ukrainian movement has developed a wider and more intensive form. Kieff serves as the centre for the propagation of these racial and even nationalistic ideals. In practice, however, the agitation is at present confined to propaganda in favour of autonomy and of a national army. The Ukrainian demonstrations at Kieff have so far involved no serious menace and the Coalition Government has even authorised the formation of one Ukrainian Regiment. But this concession has merely intensified the appetites of the Little Russians. According to news from Kieff, they are leaving the ranks and are enrolling in fresh Ukranian Regiments. Orders have been given from Petrograd to put a stop to this movement, inasmuch as it threatens to increase disorganization in the Russian Army.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—
Lieut W Campbell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Churcher, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E V M Crofton, Engineers.
Capt D C Cunnell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E O Etheridge, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A Green, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N O F Gunther, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut N S Hibbard, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Macewan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H E Macfarlane, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Michie, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J C Nuthall, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Wilkinson, Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G Joy, Londons.
Capt D G Sinclair, Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut R Box, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Stanworth, East Lancashires.

DIED.

Lieut-Col J R Hedly, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Armstrong, South Staffords.
Lieut N B Bagenal, Irish Guards.
Major F V Bagshaw, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Birch, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H M Blake, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R A Bridgland, Londons.
Capt E W Broadberry, Essex.
Lieut L Brotherton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F W A Brown, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut D V Browne, N. Staffords.
Lieut T E Bulteel, Artillery.
Major P P Burbush, Artillery.
Lieut G H Burgess, Artillery.
Capt E A C D Chamier, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C C T Clayton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T A Dickie, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut F Farmborough, Machine-gun Corps.
Rev S E R Fenning, Chaplains Department.
Second-Lieut H A de F Ford, Somersets.
Major T H Fox, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C T Galbraith, Londons.
Second-Lieut B N Gibbs, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut J Halliday, Highland L I.
Capt A Harrison, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut E Harvie, Artillery.
Capt E H Helby, Medicals.
Major C G Hetherington, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P Howells, West Surreys.
Lieut F W R Hurt, Engineers.
Captain R B Knott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut H A Leavers, Artillery.
Second-Lieut M J Lindsay, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut D Logan, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R Lucovich, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Maclanachan, Flying Corps.
Captain C G N Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut W R Morgan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Musson, Artillery.
Captain C S Nelson, Northumberlands.
Lt-Colonel T StA B L Nevinson, Artillery.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 463, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J T G Humphreys, Indian Army.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain T F Ferrin, Royal Engineers.
Lieut J G Barclay, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Col. R N Knatchbul, Leicestershires.
Captain H K Bicknell, Oxfordshires and Buckinghamshires.
Captain W C Dennehy, Postal Department.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug 2nd

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans	19.36
Egyptian F. G F.	
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 24.78+88 / Jan. 24.43+93 / Mar. 24.56+86

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
" Export to Great Britain	14,000
Futures at New York Oct.	24.78+77
" " Jan.	24.41+75
" " Mar.	24.56+76
Spot Cotton at New York	25.65+60
" " New Orleans	25.00+25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23.79+81
" " Jan.	23.86+86
Rio Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/8
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug 2nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.70
" " Fully Good	15.85
" " Fine	16.20
No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
" " " Fully Good	17.45 +30
" " " Fine	17.70
M. G. Broach Good	15.54
" " Fully Good	15.72
" " Fine	16.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July-Aug	16.00	
Aug.-Sept.	17.07	
Sept.-Oct.	17.37	
Oct.-Nov	16.85	
Nov.-Dec.	16.65	
Dec.-Jan.	16.40	+30
Jan.-Feb.	16.30	
Feb.-Mar.	16.21	
Mar.-Apl.	16.12	
April-May	16.01	
May-June	15.93	
June-July	15.88	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool Aug 2nd.

Prices fixed for to day.

Months.	To-day's price	
Oct.	27.00	—1.06
Nov.	27.25	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug 2nd.

	Sales.
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	29,000
" Imports	9,000
" Stock	239,000
Actual Weekly Sales	14,000

New York, Aug 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York Oct.	24.69—9
" " Jan.	24.36—5
" " Mar.	24.50—6
Spot Cotton at New York	25.65 +60
" New Orleans	25.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23.58—20
" " Jan.	23.66—20

LINSEED.

London, Aug 1st.

Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Value 609

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Changes in the Liverpool market have been wider during the past week and have resulted in an advance of 35 points, of which a rise of 30 points occurred after the publication of the Bureau Report. In New York we have seen some wide fluctuations, a decline of 62 points and an advance of 77 points, on different days, having been recorded. The net result on the week up to Wednesday's close was an advance of 53 points. The Bureau Report, to which we referred fully yesterday, was decidedly bullish and has caused a rise all round. Possibly some of this rise may be due to the less favourable weather reports now being received, dry weather in Texas being reported. It is, however, likely that the advance may be only temporary unless the weather continues unfavourable.

The highest price for Good Broach April since Friday last, has been Rs. 505 and the lowest Rs. 470. Many fluctuations have occurred between these two prices and the market has been irregular. The lowest price touched was on Monday last and the reaction carried the value as high as Rs. 494 by Wednesday. Yesterday the market was closed for Cocoanut Day and the quotation last night was Rs. 498.

At times the market has been almost demoralized by the rapid changes which have occurred in a few minutes. A fair business in New Crop has nevertheless been done during the week, chiefly on Association terms. Transactions have been made in Good Broach April, Fine and Fully Good Bengal January, Fine Wardha Hingunghat and Fine Khamgaum Akola January, and Fine Khandesh January. In old crop Fine Bengal September has been in demand, and contracts of Good M. G. Westerns and Good Sawginned Dharwar and M. G. Coompta for August September delivery have changed hands.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand. Rates have been affected by the irregularity of the market for contracts. Selection is, however, difficult and really nice lots either of class or staple still fetch good prices. The unsold stock is by no means large as a considerable quantity of cotton has been sold for weighment in August and September.

The ready market is open to-day, but the forward market, Marwadi bazaar is closed for a Hindu Holiday. Nominal quotations of this morning are given below.

Crops reports from all districts are favourable except from Barsi, when a smaller area has been sown owing to insufficient rain. The crop generally is making good progress and good rain has fallen in the United Provinces and Punjab.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP.

Fine W. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	—	394
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	—	457
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	—	445
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	—	496
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt Sept.	—	498
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	—	489

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	—	..	April	—	Rs. 493
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	..	January	..	" 479
" Khandesh	..	..	"	..	" 469
" Muthia	..	..	"	..	" 438
" Bengal	..	..	"	..	" 382
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	"	..	" 374

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	April	— 494/8
Bengal	..	January fully good	372

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the week ending 6 p.m. of 2nd August:—

Cotton	37,666 bales
Wheat	110,143 cwts
Linseed	93,675 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	1,738 "
Gingelseed	4,676 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	12,530 "
Castorseed	29,935 "
Rice	141,836 "
Myrabollams	482 "
Cottonseed	1,676 "
Mowraseed	150 "
Gram	33,176 "
Jowar	3,385 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	9,761 "

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 3rd AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Ord.	Delivery
M. G. Bengals ..	402	392	382			Ready.
M. G. Akhi-Miraj "Good Staple"	402	392	382	490		"
Sawginned Dharwar				490	480	"
M. G. Westerns ..				462	442	"
H. G. Westerns ..				452	432	"
M. G. Compta ..				502	488	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			518	506		"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 2nd Aug 1917.	Total to date since September 1st. 1916.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	1,710	294,285	261,900
Central India	728	176,000	231,443
Barsee and Nuggur	1,161	119,020	249,602
Berar	2,114	460,215	520,718
Central Provinces	860	92,232	185,536
Total Oomras..	6,573	1,085,856	1,715,549
Dholleras	1,471	411,614	163,188
Broach	237	362,217	261,282
Compta and Dharwar	9,141	194,767	171,553
Western-Northerns	19,591	123,712	150,888
Bengals (N.W. Provinces (Rajputana	2,068	279,918	310,585
	2,098	184,361	98,616
Sind, Punjab	5,019	338,610	168,582
Cocanada	851	23,079	29,415
Persian	Nil	264	542
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	491	39,667	39,644
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	218	13,498	2,679
Total..	37,666	3,085,869	3,076,724

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1917	1916	Difference.
Receipts for the week ..	37,666	10,500	+ 27,166
	1916-17	1915-16	
Receipts from 1st September to 2nd August ..	3,085,869	3,078,724	— 92 855
	1917	1916	
Shipts for week—Europe..	11,702	4,053	+ 7,649
China, Japan & Coast Ports	5,512	28,833	— 23,321
Total ..	17,214	32,886	— 15,672
Total Shipts 1st September to 2nd August	1916-17	1915-16	
Europe	285,543	220,673	— 5,621
China	36,260	113,836	— 77,576
Japan	1,173,720	1,461,768	— 288,048
Coast Ports.. ..	6,120	5,712	+ 528
Total ..	1,501,853	1,879,389	— 370,517
Afloat in harbour Europe .	26,49	5.7	+ 3,032
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25,645	7,058	— 19,367

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1916 to 21st July 1917..	55,191
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1916 to 21st July 1917	27,398

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 31st August 1916 ..	650,000
Receipts from 1st September 1916 to 2nd August 1917	2,985,869
	3,635,869
Shipments from 1st September 1916 to 2nd August 1917	1,501,852
	2,134,017
Afloat in harbour	29,954
	2,104,063
Sent up-country by rail and burnt	89,951
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st September 1916 to 2nd August 1917	1,014,412
	670,000
Stock in all hands, including Exporters and Mills on 2nd augus. 1917	1,044,412
Difference since last week	+ 13,678

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the date Committee of the Exchange.

OOMRA, 1st August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	388	373	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	399	389	379	—	Ready
Sciade-Punjab	400	390	380	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	480	360	310	1/25th Jan. 18 R. ady
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	465	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamgaum	..	..	..	—	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	440	415	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	489	..	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum	..	435	410	—	Ready
Pedgaum (M G	..	..	..	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	418	418	—	Ready
	..	445	417	—	Ready
Nagpore	..	..	..	—	..
Kampoli (M G)	..	441	436	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	453	438	—	Ready
	..	..	..	—	..
Broach (M G)	..	497	482	447	Ready
	..	..	..	495	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	510	500	Ready
Wadhwan (M G)	..	386	371	..	Ready
Miraj Asthni. (M.G.)	..	430	..	—	1/25th Jan 18
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	..	495	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	490	August/Sept.
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	457	Ready
	..	..	..	447	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	498	Ready
	..	..	..	495	August/Sept.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug 3rd—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70 80 ..	43 8 0	6 8 6
" " Cawnpore 70. 80 ..	42 8 0	6 5 6
" Karachi Baugla ..	42 0 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
" Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
" Tara ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Teel seed, White 35. 15	7 8 0	8 2 0
" Gajar 75 25	43 0 0	8 9 0
" Gajar 50 50	42 8 0	8 14 0
" Black ..	36 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	7 8 0	8 4 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 6 0
Jawa	29 0 0	4 6 6
Arandi	39 0 0	6 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Sept.	6 10 6	
Linseed Sept.	8 2 6	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 1st August:—

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	12	14,163
B. B. & C. I. Railway	2	2,346

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	From
361 Bars Silver	10,50,000	U. S. A.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market remained closed for three days during the earlier part of the week owing to the sad death of Mr. Gopalji Valji Soonderji, the Vice-Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association. At the opening of the market an easier feeling prevailed due to the absence of demand and in sympathy with the decline in the raw material. There has not been much speculative buying, although here and there some parcels of standard goods have changed hands amongst the dealers. Heavy shipments are on the way here and merchants are awaiting the arrival of these goods. The shortage of tonnage is being keenly felt by the shippers, and owing to the needs of the Government a complete control of all the shipping is necessitated by the situation. The Manchester Market has been somewhat easier in White goods and some makers have shewn inclination to accept slightly lower rates, to keep their looms going. Many of the quotations, however, have been beyond the reach of buyers, but transactions of various sorts have occasionally resulted during the last fortnight. These are exceptional and of limited extent, and confined to those cloths which are needed and of which the values here have reached very high figures. Makers of heavy Grey Shirtings have been very difficult to deal with, as many of them are fully sold up to the end of this year, having large orders for the English and the French Governments. The Cotton Trade Board of Control has decided to enforce a reduction of the output of the spinning Mills, and it is anticipated that the Lancashire Mills will be required to run only 60 per cent. of their spindles instead of 80 per cent. as at present. This will tend to keep up the prices of yarn on a higher level, and will also reflect on the cost of the manufactured articles.

GREYS.

Red End Grey Shirtings in 39 inches have dropped down in values by four annas per piece owing to slack demand. The same style in 45 inches, being very scarce, have fetched record prices. Grey Jaconets have remained firm and steady but the offtake has been poor. A decline is noticeable in the rates of Grey Drills.

Japanese Shirtings as well as local Mill cloths have also shewn an easier tendency in face of poor inquiry.

WHITES.

White Shirtings do not shew much change. In Nainsooks 27 inches 16x13/16x15 some sellers have been willing to part with their holdings at concessions. An improvement has been brought about in 34in. by 18yds. standard Nainsooks. 36in. by 20yds. Mulls worth Rs. 5-8 per piece have been in better request and some parcels to arrive have been sold at Rs. 5-14-6 per piece.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins	Y s.	Rs	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Fari" No. 2900	39	x 37½/8	—	11	16 0
" " 100000	45	x 37½/8	..	..	..
Plomine's No. 1905 ..	42	x 39	..	13	4 0
Bates' No. 12338	41	x 37½/8	..	14	8 0
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39	x 38½	..	14	8 0
" "BBB" ..	38	x 38½	..	16	8 0
Grey Jaconets—					
Ralli's No. 18	45	x 29	—	7	2 0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29	x 40	—	18	12 0
Ralli's 'Musjid,' No. 428	36	x 40	—	11	14 0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1500 —	32	x 42	—	17	8 0
H. B. T. C. 40000" ..	36	x 40	..	20	0 0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 .	27	x 16	—	3	13 6
" No. 39620 T. B..	38	x 22	—	5	10 0
Graham's Nos 88/8888.	28	x 18	—	4	2 0
" " 650000 ..	34	x 18	..	5	5 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38	x 22	..	5	14 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	21	x 18	—	3	10 0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..	41", 46", 51"	x 19	7	8	0
" No. 6000 ..	56	x 19	—	8	4 0
" " 88 ..	58	x 20	..	7	2 0
" " 818 ..	8	x 9"	..	7	12 0
Ritchie's No 975 ..	51	x 13	—	6	6 0
" " 615 ..	..	..	..	6	6 0
" " 64999 ..	40	x 13	—	5	9 6
Greaves' No. 5060 ..	27	x 13	—	3	5 0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has been steady, but the high values have curtailed the actual demand for consumption. Speculative purchases have been made amongst the dealers, in view of the exorbitant rates quoted by the spinners. The disparity between prices quoted from the other side and those ruling here is about four annas per lb., which make fresh business quite impracticable. Some Importing Firms have sold goods which were previously bought, on their own account, at lower rates.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
30s. Water Twist, Best, per lb.	1	11	0
30s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb. ...	1	10	0
40s. Water Twist, Best, per lb.	1	12	6
40s. Water Twist, Ordinary, per lb.	1	11	6

COMPANY'S MEETING.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following report of the Directors of this Company for the year ending 28th February, 1917, will be submitted to the Shareholders at the 20th Annual General Meeting to be held on Friday, the 10th August:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report, together with the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheet, for the year ending 28th February, 1917.

The following statement shows the New Business for the year:—

Proposals received, No. 2,300, amount, Rs. 48,25,150.

Polices issued, No. 1,835, amount, Rs. 33,86,450, annual premiums, Rs. 1,80,978-13.

The total number of Polices in force is 25,591 assuring the sum of Rs. 4,14,58,638 and of this amount Rs. 7,79,546 are re-assured.

By the deeath of 221 Policyholders, claims amounting to Rs. 4,29,777 with Bonus, have arisen.

Endowment Assurances, which have matured during the lifetime of the Assured, amounted to Rs. 2,68,055 with Bonus.

The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The expenses represented 14.8 per cent. of the Premium Incomes as compared with 15 per cent. in the preceding year —a result which is believed to be the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age.

The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. The war has set up an entirely new standard of values for Securities and the announcement, towards the close of the Company's financial year, that an Indian War Loan would shortly be issued still further unsettled and depreciated values. In order to meet the present exceptional conditions the sum of Rs. 7,12,090-15-9 has been written off for depreciation on 3½ per cent. Government Paper and Rs. 11,33,797 has been—transferred to Investment Reserve for depreciation on Terminable Loans so as to reduce the Securities to the market values at the close of the year. The Terminable Loans are repayable at fixed dates and so the depreciation now shown on them will eventually be recovered. In any case the loss now shown from depreciation is more apparent than real, for, in point of fact no loss is actually incurred unless and until Securities are sold and this is an eventuality not likely to happen.

The Life Assurance Fund including the amount placed to the Investment Reserve now amounts to Rs. 1,07,91,071-13-11.

The Assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are Rs. 1,14,99,676-2-0.

Fidelity Guarantees.—Bonds for Rs. 8,96,600 have been issued and the Premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 8,800-4-0. Claims for Rs. 4,078-3-11 have arisen. Rs. 20,000 has been transferred to Investment Reserve so as to reduce the terminable loans to the market values at the close of our year.

The Fourth Valuation of the Company's Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending 28th February last is being made by Mr. Vyvyan Marr, F.I.A., F.F.A., our Consulting Actuary, and you will be advised of his report in due course.

The Directors have appointed Mr. L. W. A. Herbert to the Board. He now retires and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Batliboi & Purohit, Incorporated Accountants, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 16 per cent. on the paid-up Capital which, with the Bonus of 14 per cent., will make a total distribution to Shareholders of 30 per cent. for the year.

The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Office Staff.

The Directors desire the co-operation of the Shareholders and Policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

The Directors' report states that the total number of shares allotted is 15,000 bearing Nos. 1 to 15,000 and payment on same has been received in cash as under:—

On 15,000 shares at Rs 10 per share on application.

On 14,851 shares at Rs. 10 per share on allotment.

On 14,560 shares at Rs 15 per share on First Call.

The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of the Shares issued wholly for cash is Rs 5,16,910.

It is estimated that a sum not exceeding Rs 3,000 will have to be paid for certain other preliminary expenses such as legal charges etc., in respect of which accounts have not as yet been submitted to the Company.

Leasehold land admeasuring about 66,000 square yards has been acquired on a perpetual lease at a rental of Rs. 1,856 per month. A portion of the land belongs to the Old Star of India Mills (Victory Mills) which was partially burned down a few years ago. It has Engine and Boiler house, godown, chimney, and tanks belonging to the Old Star Mills, all in serviceable order, and the main buildings which were partially burned down are now being put in thorough order. This with the Weaving Shed will cost about Rs 2,00,000 and which will accommodate 40,000 spindles and 500 looms, thus effecting a considerable saving in the prime cost of all the buildings. Your architect, Mr. Chambers has valued the cost of your leasehold land at Rs 3,96,000, if it was free hold, and the cost of all your buildings, if new, including two tanks, at Rs. 7,85,600. This will give you an idea of the immense saving effected by the Company in leasing the land for Rs. 1,856 per month, and the cost of putting the old buildings in serviceable order and building a loom shed for Rs 2,00,000.

The Statutory meeting of shareholders will be held on Monday next at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(9th Sunday after Trinity: 5th Aug. 1917)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas, the Apostle, Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev H L. Arnold, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Rev W F M Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F Hymns—7, 263, 555, 197; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitefield in E Hymns 165, 370, 229. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany at 7 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. there will be an Intercession Service for the War.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev R L Wormald, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev J B Glass, 8 a.m. Morning Prayer. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J B Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev H T Vodden, M.A. (Incumbent), Rev Canon R S Heywood, M.A., Rev H W Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi.—Rev. Canon D L Joshi and Rev D A Yardi, B.A., Gujarati.—Rev L. Hari. English Services 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road 7a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev W. A. Sawtell 7 a.m. Matins; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church opposite Prince's Dock —Chaplain (Vacant), 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 a.m., Evensong and Sermon.—Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. E. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Marath); 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon (Marath).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5-0 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. T. T. Sheriff; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Morning Service; Preacher Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road Parel; 6-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service).

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroi Presbyterian Church, Girgaum, Back, Road.—Minister Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-15 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist, Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla,—Pastor; Rev. John Maleiu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby.—9 o'clock morning and 6-30 o'clock evening the Pastor will preach. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service; Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m. 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 a.m.

St. Anne's. Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuiit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening. 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, Masses: 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health)—Vicar: Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Therea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernande. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Sermon and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao. Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 a.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —8-30 a.m. Mass.

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BOMB

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd of Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 14th Shaval, 1315.
Parsi: 28th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 16th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 15min.; **Sunset:** 7h. 15min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Third Anniversary of the War: Intercession Services.
St. Thomas' Cathedral, Holy Communion, 6-30 and 7-45 a.m.; Litany 12 noon; Special Service 6-30 p.m.
United Free Church of Scotland: Meeting for United Prayer 8 a.m.; special intercession service 6-30 p.m. At this service the Scots Company, B.V.R. will be present. The offertory will be for the Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund.
Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Gloria Church, Byculla, special Mass at 7 a.m. followed by intercessory prayers.
American Marathi Mission, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, at 6 p.m.
Prayer meeting of the Pathare Prabhu community at 8-40 p.m. in the Zaoba Shri Ram Mandir, Bombay. A Hari Kirtan will be preached on the occasion.
St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland). Service 6 p.m.
Buleshwar Cathedral, 7 o'clock Mass.
St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, 7 a.m.
Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road 6 p.m.
Parsi prayers at Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, 5-30 p.m.
Prof. A. C. Farren's public lecture on "Bismarck", Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.
Young Men's Hindu Association, prayers for the success of the British Arms in the hall of the Association at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 a.m.

SUNDAY, August 5.

Sri Radhanpur Jain Mandal, annual meeting. Dhanji Street, 7-30 p.m. (B.T.).
Principal J. N. Fraser's public lecture on "The Words, 'Race' and 'Nation' and their Meaning," Dadar English School Hall 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Meeting of Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

"Gokul Ashtami" (Hindu Holiday), Banks closed.
Poona Races: First Extra Meeting.

FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

The Homeward English Mail closes at G.P.O. at 9 a.m.

MONDAY, August. 13.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. in "Theodore & Co," at 9-30. At 6-30 Cinema a beautiful film drama "Mater Dolorosa."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty" Series?
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

August 4.

Monday 6.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Churchgate Sands.
6 p.m. Musketry and Sword Exercise Vol. Club Orderly N.C.O.'s—Sergeant Partridge and Corpl. Giles.
Tuesday 7.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
7-0 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club. Orderly N.C.O.'s—Sergeant Hearson and Corpl. Gratton.
6 p.m. Musketry and Sword Exercise, Volunteer Club, Orderly N.C.O.'s—Sergeant Hearson and Corpl. Rose.
Wednesday 8.—7-15 a.m. Troop Drill "A" "B" and "D" Troops, Churchgate Sands.
6-45 a.m. Troop Drill, "C" Troop, Juhu Sands.
6 p.m. Musketry and Sword Exercise, Town Hall. Orderly N.C.O.'s—Sergeant Sadler and Corpl. Meldrum.
Thursday, 9.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
7 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club. Orderly N.C.O.'s—Sergeant Partridge and Corpl. Ridland.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.
Friday 10.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Saturday 11.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.
Members must bring Rifles, Swords and Sword Belts to all evening dismounted parades.

SPOON COMPETITION.

A Regimental Spoon will be given for every sixteen entries at each Thursday and Saturday Shoot at Colaba for the highest aggregate score at the three practices. Entrance fee eight annas. Winners will be handicapped for each spoon won. Arrangements will be made by Corpl. Meldrum and Lce-Corpl. Kay.
Until further notice Rifles will not be carried on Riding School Parades.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON,
Lieut. & Adjutant,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

August 4.

182. Recruits.—Drills are held daily at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Recruits who have drawn uniform must wear it on morning parades.
183. Quartermaster's Stores.—Are open for the issue of clothing on week days from 8-15 to 9 [illegible] and from 5-45 to 7 p.m. except on [illegible] Clothing is ready for [illegible] of Recruits, see notice [illegible] Headquarters. [illegible] There are several [illegible] action. A second [illegible] Officers will there- [illegible] must 6th. Any [illegible] to 2/Lt. T. [illegible] 5 a.m. on [illegible] Army [illegible] Publish- [illegible]

upon the undermentioned Officer:—
Lieut.-Colonel Patric Robert Cadell, C.I.E.
186. Corrigenda.—With reference to Regimental Orders No. 180 of 29th July 1917, Tennant Memorial Drill Medals. For "E. J. Ezekiel" read E. S. Ezekiel.
187. Transfer.—The Bombay Detachment of the Poona Rifles is transferred to the Bombay Vol. Rifles. (Authority Staff Captain, Poona Division, Letter No. R22/72 dated 21st July, 1917).
188. Commandants Prizes.—These will be paid out on application to the Adjutant any morning next week after parade.
189. Recruits and Transfers.—All recruits and men transferred from other Corps who have completed Preliminary Training, including a course of instruction in Musketry, must parade at Headquarters on Tuesday morning 7th August, when they will be transferred to the Companies to which they have been posted. Officers Commanding Companies will send a N.C.O. to take over their recruits on this parade.
190. Battalion Orderly Sergeants.—Officer Commanding No. 1 Company will detail a N.C.O. for duty at Headquarters on week days (except Saturday) from 6-25 to 7-45 p.m. during August.
191. General Service.—Nominal rolls of men liable for General Service are posted on the Headquarters notice board. Any inaccuracies must be reported to the Adjutant by the 8th instant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

PART I.

Gunner and Engineer Companies.
(a) All parades are at Headquarters unless otherwise ordered.
(b) Uniform must always be worn on morning parades and on all occasions when parades are held at Batteries.
(c) All parades are at 7-15 a.m. and 6-45 p.m. except when otherwise ordered.

ORDERS.

All ranks are directed to make themselves acquainted with the rules regarding preliminary and periodical training which are posted at Headquarters. Official orders are posted at Headquarters and extracts therefrom only appear in the newspapers; every N.C.O. and man make himself fully acquainted with the full details appearing in the official copy.

Preliminary and Periodical Training.

Men who have not completed their preliminary training will attend a special compulsory parade on Friday evening at Headquarters in addition to the compulsory parades and lecture ordered for Active Gunner Companies.
Parades for the week commencing Monday, 6th August, 1917.
All Active Companies will attend compulsory parades on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings and also on Tuesday evening.
Monday and Wednesday mornings:—Nos. 1 and 2 General Service Companies Preliminary Examination for N. C. O's in Squad. and Company Drill. No. 5 General Service Company 6in. B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi Battery. Tuesday evening lecture at Headquarters for all companies. Friday morning all Companies Ceremonial Drill. Engineer Co. Company Drill. All Specialists and Classes will attend Friday's parades.
Reserve Companies' Men under 41.
Reserve Companies will attend Friday morning parades. Men under 41 years of age who by reason of having obtained exemption, have been meantime posted to a Reserve Company will attend four compulsory parades each week unless exempted from Active training. When the Reserve Company to which they belong, is not on parade, they will parade with No. 1 General Service Company.
Signallers' Compulsory Parades:—All Signallers will parade at the Oval at 6-45 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, also at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.
Engineer General Service Company:—Same as Gunners except they will not parade on Tuesday evening.
Engineer General Service Company and Engineer Reserve Company: Compulsory parades on Saturday afternoon for all except Experts and Extra Efficients at 4 o'clock at Defence Light Section Workshop, Colaba.

Specialists.

Specialists Parades (compulsory) on Tuesday and Saturday mornings. They will parade as follows:—
D. R. F. Class under Corpl. Cassidy.
No. 5 General Service Company Specialist Class under Sergt. Beadaman and Sergt. Jackson.
Officers Commanding Companies will detail 3 men each week to undergo instructions in Rifles under Sergt. Stubbs. All names should be submitted to the Adjutant without fail.

Recruits.

Men now joining the Corps for the first time will attend a Recruits' Course at Headquarters according to their drill classifications and will only be drafted into the existing Companies when they have completed not less than 20 drills, passed inspection, and obtained uniform, etc. Recruits will attend all compulsory parades and such further parades (which are held morning and evening) as are necessary according to their drill classification.
Engineer Company's lecture on Wednesday at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. by Staff Sergt. Cunninghame. All Artillery ranks desirous of attending Engineer Company's lecture may do so.

Dress.

On all compulsory parades none but regimental uniforms as supplied by the Corps will be worn. The wearing of mixed dress i.e., khaki and mufti together must be discontinued. Infringement of this will be dealt with severely.

Discipline.

None but Military Medical Certificates will be accepted.

Leave.

1. All N. C. O's and men proceeding out of Bombay on leave must return their Arms and Equipment to Armoury which is open daily except Thursdays and Sundays between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.
2. Leave of absence from compulsory parade must be obtained beforehand from the Officers Commanding Companies.
3. Applications for leave out of Bombay must be forwarded through and recommended by Officers Commanding Companies.

Extract from Brigade Order.

4. Officers Commanding Companies should make it clear that an Officer or Soldier who departs from his station without leave or fails to return to it at the expiry of his leave without special permission commits an offence under paragraph II of Schedule II to the Indian Defence Force rules. An Officer or Soldier who desires to change his address (residence) permanently for more than a month must give notice to that effect with his application for leave to quit his station (which should be submitted at least a week before the date of departure) or if he has not done so, submit his application for transfer at least a fortnight before the expiry of his leave. Failure to return to his station without leave, leave obtained in the above manner will amount to absence without leave requiring punishment or satisfactory explanation.

Duties for the Week.

Company on Actual Military Duty for week commencing Monday, August 6th, 1917:—No. 5 General Service Company.
Orderly Officer:—Officers Commanding Companies will please detail.
Officer on duty at Mahaluxmi from 6-8-17:—2nd-Lieut. N. Wilkinson.
Company Orderly No. 1 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.
Company Orderly No. 2 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.
Company Orderly No. 5 General Service Company:—A/Br. H. R. Hamley.
Company Orderly No. 1 Reserve Company:—C. S. M. will detail.
Company Orderly Engineer Company:—C. S. M. will detail.
The Officer Commanding No. 5 Company will arrange to supply weekly duties commencing Monday, 6th August, 1917.

Order of Companies on duty with effect from 6th August, 1917:—Nos. 5—2—1.

NOTICES.

Men who have not received their uniforms should enquire daily at the Quartermaster's Stores whether they are ready. The stores are open daily from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. for issue to men who have completed their recruits' Course.
Every member of the Corps must obtain a copy of orders every Friday ignorance of such is no excuse for an infringement of them.
Special:—The O. C. M. A. will inspect all arms about 22-8-17. Officers Commanding Companies must explain to their men the meaning of this inspection. All arms must be returned at once to Headquarters.
Band:—Compulsory Parades. Monday and Friday 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 6-45 p.m.
The Town Hall will not be used by the Corps on 6th, 7th and 10th August also on 3rd, 4th and 7th September, 1917.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 3.

Parades for the week ending 11th August 1917:—

At Headquarters.

Monday 6th 7 a.m. A Coy. and B Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.
Monday 6th 6 p.m. Recruits.
Tuesday 7th 7 a.m. Recruits.
Tuesday 7th. 6 p.m. Recruits.
Wednesday 8th 7 a.m. A Coy. and Recruits.
Wednesday 8th 6 p.m. Recruits.
Thursday 9th 7 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 10th 7 a.m. A Coy. and B Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.
Friday 10th 6 p.m. Recruits.
Saturday 11th 7 a.m. B Coy. and Recruits.
673. Range.—Officers are detailed for range duty as follows.—
Monday 6th Lieut T W K Hider.
Tuesday 7th Captain W Burns.
Wednesday 8th Lieut M Stuart.
Thursday 9th Second-Lieut H E H Pratt.
Friday 10th Second-Lieut A Grant.
Saturday 11th Second-Lieut H C Howie.
The Rifle range is allotted to B Coy. daily from Monday next the 6th instant until further orders.

(Sd.) A R KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

THE A. E. S. SCHOOL'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The monthly meeting of the Union will be held to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., in the premises of the A. E. S's High School Mr. S. L. Baravankar will speak on "Old Boys' Union."

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL,

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Mr. Cadaorao Narayan Mulay will deliver a public lecture on "Reading" in the premises of the Maratha High School tomorrow at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

ARYA SAMAJ,

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Karma Yoga."

HOME RULE STUDY CLASS,

Mr. V. M. Joshi will conduct the Home Rule Study Class to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Rooms of the League at 735, Girgaum Road. The Class is open to the public. The subject will be "The position of the Viceroy in the Congress scheme."

THE MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The above class will meet as usual to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole, member of the Servants of India Society.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday the 7th instant when Mr. N. N. Joshi's paper on the "Miss Octavia Hill's work of ameliorating the Housing conditions of the Poor" will be read and discussed.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, will expound James Martineau's "Endeavours after Christian Life" to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Ram Mohan Ashram (Prarthana Samaj), Girgaon. The meeting is open to the public.

SHRI RADHANPUR JAIN MANDAL.

The anniversary of Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal will be celebrated on Sunday at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Shri Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, when the report of the work done by the said Institution will be read. Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia, Solicitor, will preside.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Kapole Students' Union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House at 3-30 (B.T.), on Sunday the 5th August, when Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver a lecture on "Racial Unity in India." Mr. Syud Hossain will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Tuesday the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T), when a paper on "Mithraism; and its analogy to modern Freemasonary" by Mr. Fredun D. Mulla, Bar at-Law, will be read.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, the following public lectures will be delivered on the days mentioned against each in the hall of the Dadar English School at 5 p.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi, on Student and Public Work," in Marathi, to-day. Mr. J. Nelson Fraser on "The Words, Race and Nation and their meaning," in English, to-morrow.

INTERCESSION DAY SERVICE.

To-day will be observed as a day of Intercesssion by the United Free Church of Scotland, when the following services will be held:—8 a.m. Meeting for United Prayer. 6-30 p.m. Special Intercession Service. At this Service the Scots Company. B. V. R. will be present. The Offertory will be for the Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund.

BOMBAY TELUGU EDUCATION FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Fund Committee writes:—
Bai Mondel Sayemmabai, a telugu widow, has generously contributed a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the funds of this institution. The committee of the Fund is very much obliged to Bai Sayemmabai for her generous gift, and it hopes that her example will be followed by other members of the Community."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.

The star attraction this week is the youngest leading lady in the world. Baby Marie Osborne aged four in a 5-reel play Twin Kiddies. In this Marie Osborne of "Little Mary Sunshine" fame, plays a dual role. The picture made by Balboa is from a scenario written by Calder Johnstone. The plot not centering around the characters played by the young star until the last reel. But this does not seriously affect Marie, neither will it matter much to her admirers. The little miss just goes ahead with the work before her and gives it all the charm of innocent childhood as personified by an unusually bright and winsome four-year old.
Marie does not act, but lives the character and actually experiences the emotions she is told to portray. In "Twin Kiddies" she impersonates the child of rich parents who have allowed her to become fretful and bad tempered, and the daughter of a poor man, whose love and care have given his little girl a cheerful disposition and a bright smile. The two characters are kept distinct from each other. Aside from the dressing it is never the least difficult to tell them apart. The crux of the theme is when the two children change houses, by mistake, and the child of wealth is transformed into a loveable little girl by the same influence that moulded the nature of the other youngster.
There are captivating revelations of child nature all through the picture, and Henry King, little Miss Osborne's director, again proves his understanding of his subject and the care lavished by him on his task in acts the father of the Sun-shine kiddie. Pathes Gazette a knock-about comedy and a beautiful scenic film complete.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Perhaps the best programme of pictures to be seen anywhere in Bombay this weekend will be on view at the Royal Opera House. We cannot remember having seen a better "mystery" film than "The Sign of the Poppy." An old man who has made a fortune in Eastern trade has a son who is newly married. The happy couple return from their honeymoon to find him dying, after receiving a mysterious poppy from some Chinaman. The son is later persecuted in a peculiar way by the same oriental, and the most sensational events crowd upon one another's heels. To give more details, save to say that there is a happy ending, would spoil the enjoyment of this remarkable picture.
A patriotic French story—"The Bugler of Algiers" is also included in the programme to commemorate the third anniversary of the war. It deals with the time when France, fully occupied with the Algerian campaign, was called upon to fight the Prussians on her own soil. Miss Ella Hall makes a splendid heroine.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

At last the picture fan has an opportunity of seeing the sort of motion-picture serial they have been looking for. A serial photoplay in which each episode is a complete mystery story in itself and which does not spoil the trend of the story whenever they miss an episode. It is the Universal's latest special feature release, "The Purple Mask." The first instalment of this what we think will be universally admitted to be a magnificently staged, exciting and thrilling serial, is to be screened from this evening at the above popular place of resort.
It is written by Grace Cunard and produced by Francis Ford, who take the leading parts, and well remembering the huge success of "Peg O' The Ring" which was exhibited recently, there is no doubt that this will also meet with the same success. It is noteworthy of "The Purple Mask" that the play itself is the thing; it has two real people—two characters drawn as carefully as any novelist could protray them, and around these two is woven a logical and soundly constructed story, with plenty of action, and extremely realistic settings, of which the Apache dens and the underground sewers of Paris in the first episodes are typical examples. These scenes were actually taken in Paris. The atmosphere and local colour which Grace Cunard and Francis Ford have managed to introduce into this their latest and greatest serial is marvellous in its realism. In addition to the two great serial favourites named, there are others in the cast who add strength to the presentation as occasion arises. It is in this respect that "The Purple Mask" scores, for the scenes are chosen to fit the story. A point about this serial is that the end of each episode leaves an unsatisfied desire to know what follows. Among the many thrilling scenes in this Universal's super serial, is a fight in the underground sewers of Paris in which several members of the notorious Apache gang appear as extras, and the fight is very realistic on the screen.

IMPERIAL.

"The Romantic Journey" at the Imperial Cinema opens with those finished, artistic pictures which one looks for in Pathe productions, giving "tone" to the whole work. Peter Store, the hero of the play is a wealthy aristocrat, who having nearly all things at command that men and women crave, yet lacks the one element which crowns life with completeness and efficiency. A man of charming manners, idolised by society, and much sought after, free and unfettered there seems to be no human being who in the firmament stands out clearly, attractively above the rest. Near by among his neighbours are Ratoor and his satellites or servitors, the former an unscrupulous dealer in antiques. Ratoor holds in pawn practically as a prisoner a beautiful, delicate woman of good birth. She, also (to him) is a chattel, destined to be a wealthy man in order that Ratoor may as quickly as possible benefit pecuniarily by the transaction. Wealthy Jack Broadhurst is singled out as a fitting partner for the girl. How Peter and his assistants frustrate this design in a midnight visit to the "City of the Dead" is well told in the rest of an exceedingly fine series of pictures. Ratoor has this time overreached himself. He falls into the hands of justice. Cynhia is liberated from an appalling fate, and transferred by Peter to a fine country mansion, surrounded by gorgeous gardens, which reflect the wealth and beauty of nature in her most liberal mood. There Cynthia basks in the sunshine, recovers her health, and becomes in fact as well as in name a bride—the bride of Peter. The whole story is admirably told and attention is closely held as step by step the film unfolds the tale of these young lives, which finally blend and end in the making of a new home. The acting throughout is excellent, and completely free from the stagy unreal character which sometimes mars a film story. There is also Pathe Gazette and a nice comic to finish this excellent programme.

OLYMPIA.

Every motion-picture lover will hail with delight the screening of "The Great Secret", a highly sensational serial which opens at this enterprising Serial House to-night. This Serial is said to be one of the costliest ever made, each chapter having, it seems, cost the producers 36,000 dollars. What strikes one particularly about the Serial is said to be its wonderful realism. There are no impossible situations which tire the spectator and the Serial is highly exciting simply because it records great events in the lives of people whom we feel we know. There is, for instance, the head of the Secret Seven. He is a rare type only familiar perhaps to the trained detective. He is a criminal de luxe, belonging to several respectable clubs and mingling with people of prominence. He does not resort to crime or robbery himself, but has others to do the work. Then there is Dr. Zulph, the arch conspirator, who is a Member of the Secret Seven. Perhaps the expert on crime would call this sort of man mentally unbalanced because his deeds are so startling as to seem to be beyond the realm of reason. In William Strong, the young Clubman who invites the animosity of "The Secret Seven," we find a fine character for the screen and Francis X. Bushman, the officially crowned Sovereign of the Screen, does full justice to this part. Miss Beverly Bayne, America's famous actress who charmingly did Shakespeare's heroine, is really captivating as Beverly Clark in this Serial. In short the whole serial is an assured triumph, being full of excitement and heart appeal. More power to Olympia for its enterprise in screening such a unique production.

ELDORADO CINEMA THEATRE.

Characterised by sheer mystery, tense thrills, baffling plot, and charming romance, "The Purple Mask", the Universal superserial, will be shown at the Eldorado Theatre to-night. Each episode is a separate mystery story, and the suspense is maintained throughout. Francis Ford produced the picture from the story of Grace Cunard and these two stellar lights of the film world play the leading roles and are supported by a cast of notable screen artists. A brief outline of the thrilling story is as follows:
Patricia Montez, in Paris, a society girl and niece of the wealthy Eleanor Van Nuys, takes her aunt's jewels to fool Detective Kelly who has snubbed her at their introduction. Going to her room to return her aunt's jewels, Pat notices the butler sneaking down the hall. On entering her room Pat discovers that the jewels have been stolen from her. Suspecting the butler, she disguises as a girl of the slums and follows him to the Latin Quarter. Detective Kelly hired by Mrs. Van Nuys, and knowing nothing of Pat's part in the jewel theft, follows the butler to the Apache den. Pat, with her aunt's jewels recovered, bumps into him, dropping the jewels at his feet. Pat gives Kelly the slip by taking shelter in a poor tenement family's home. The Apaches escape the gendarmes through the sewers of Paris, and Kelly, satisfied with the recovery of the jewels, returns home.
The Apaches admire the thief's exploits and try to locate her for their chief. Kelly is informed that the Apaches are going to crown their new leader, a woman, and tries to gain an entrance, but is overheard by Pat and the Apaches, who escape. En route to America after straightening out a situation in an imaginary principality and helping Kelly escape when ordered to prison by the ruler, Pat meets a young mother and her baby who is following the father of the child and his new bride, a wealthy society girl. In her new home in America Pat starts out with a new system, that of helping unfortunates by stealing from the rich, turning the proceeds over to the unfortunates and keeping out a small part as her "commission." Pat later regains the largest part of her "commissions," she repents and casts aside her "system." "The Purple Mask" becomes a nonentity and the highly respectable Mrs. Philip Kelly takes her place. It will be seen that this outline supplies Ford and Cunard with a wonderful medium.

HOSPITAL ORDERLY'S DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

The coroner held an inquiry touching the death of Genu Kadam, an orderly at the Marine Lines War Hospital.
It was stated that a dresser in the Hospital, named Sukhdeoprasad, who lived in the room with the accused, had complained of thefts of his articles, on the 30th July and naturally the suspicion fell on he deceased. An inquiry was made by the authorities but nothing was found against the deceased except that he was absent from the lines on the night of the 30th for which offence he was ordered to remain in the lines for twenty days as a punishment. On Thursday he was found lying dead on the verandah and a *post mortem* examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning, but there was no evidence to show whether it was suicidal.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. A. C. Farren will give a public lecture on "Bismarck" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.
On Sunday at 9 a.m. the Senior Class will meet at the same place when Prof. P. A. Wadia will give his first discourse on "Plato's Republic." The Junior Class will meet at the same time at the Head Quarters when Dr. P. N. Daruwalla will expound Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and seven deaths from plague occurred in the city on Thursday, the cases being reported as follows: Parel, Kamatipura, Bhuleshwar and Middle and Lower Colaba, one attack anl one death each; Mahim one attack: Maratha Hospital, Fanaswadi and Tardeo one death each; There were no cases of either small pox or cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 92, as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 82 of 1915.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Class for the Study of Jewish History will be held this evening at 8 p.m., (S.T.) in the premises of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Mr. Jacob I. Aptekar, will conduct the class. All interested are cordially invited.
At Sunday's weekly meeting of the Broherhood, Mr. M. D. Aaron will deliver a lecture on "The Fast of Ab" in the premises of the Brotherhood, at 4 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public.

CRICKET AT VIRPUR.

A Cricket Match was played at Virpur on the 29th July between the Virpur State Cricket Club and the G. P. I. Railway Team, resulting in a win for the former by 45 runs. A large crowd attended the match including the Thakore Saheb of Virpur, a number of Princes, Railway Officers and others.
A new agricultural association will be established locally at a public meeting to be held under the presidentship of Miss Pratt on Sunday the 5th instant at Mr. J. N Bhiladwala's bungalow near Bhilad Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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CHARGE OF PROCURING A MINOR.

A QUESTION OF AGE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde, Inspector C.I.D., charged Hyderbi, a Mahomedan woman and Nasiban a brothel keeper, the first accused with disposing of a minor—her daughter Chotijan Pirkhan for immoral purposes, and the second with receiving the minor for immoral purposes.
The first accused was defended by Mr. D. S. Erulker and the second by Mr. M. K. Azad.
Altab Hossein, Chotijan's brother-in-law, examined by Mr. Erulker, said he married Chotijan's sister of ten years, when Chotijan was six and a half years old.
To the Court he said that it was his impression that Chotijan was six and half years old.
Cross-examined by Mr. Raghunathrao the witness said he had been to the C. I. D., office with his wife a fortnight ago, but he did not remember her saying there that they were married eight years ago.
Mr. Azad said he did not wish to call any evidence for the second accused but he asked the Court to order Mr. Raghunathrao to send the girl to the J. J. Hospital for examination by Col. Street to ascertain her age. He did this in order to help the Court to come to a definite decision regarding the girl's age; the girl herself had given it as sixteen, but it was better to put the point beyond doubt by having her examined by another doctor. He was sure Mr. Raghunathrao would help the Court by adopting the suggestion.
The Court said it could not direct Mr. Raghunathrao to send the girl for examination to the hospital. This would again involve Col. Street being cross-examined, but this could not be done, under a recent Government resolution, without the special permission of the Surgeon-General.
Mr. Azad said the Court had power to direct as he had requested.
The Magistrate said he could not do so.
Chotijan was then called into the witness box and she said she had no objection to being examined by another doctor.
The Magistrate said the girl was willing to be examined by another doctor and it was not necessary, therefore, for him to send the girl to the doctor as suggested by the defence.
Mr. Azad said the girl was, in the charge of the police.
Chotijan, in answer to Mr. Azad, said she was willing to go to her sister Nani.
Mr. Raghunathrao objected to the girl being sent to Nani's house as the girl was a minor, and he would be the last person to send her to Nani who was a prostitute by profession, unless the girl was proved to be a major.
In reply to further questions the girl said she was willing to go to a doctor with Mr. Azad and Mr. Raghunathrao.
Mr. Raghunathrao here enquired whether he had to take the girl to a doctor by order of the Court, but the Magistrate said he made no such order.
The further hearing was then adjourned to Monday next.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

PATHAN AND POLICE CONSTABLE ACQUITTED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged a Pathan named Mir Badshah, and Police Constable No. 1426 B with robbing Ali Ismail, a Mahomedan, of a watch and chain and Rs. 6 in cash. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. De Cunha defended the accused.
The prosecution case was that on the night of Wednesday last the complainant went to the Chowpatty sea shore for a bath in the sea and he was caught hold of and belabourd near the Charni Road Garden by the first accused, a Punjabi and a Purdeshi. The second accused then came there, showed his belt to the complainant and searched him; he then removed from the pocket of the complainant the property mentioned. The four men then ran away, but the two accused were subsequently arrested by a policeman.
The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate acquitted the accused as there was no other evidence in support.

THEFT FROM PRINCE'S DOCK.

CARPENTER'S SIXTH CONVICTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-inspector Raja charged a carpenter, Govind Mahadeo with stealing some reels of black thread from K. Shed of the Princes Dock. The accused who had five previous convictions was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATHAN'S DEATH FROM STABWOUND.

JURY'S VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, concluded yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, the enquiry into the death of Ambiakhan Peerkhan, a Pathan moneylender, who was alleged to have been stabbed by a mill-hand, Laxman Gopal, at Bhoiwada, on the 7th June last. Laxman Gopal was present at the enquiry.
Mr. V. R. Navalkar appeared on behalf of the deceased's family.
The facts of the case are these: The deceased Ambiakhan went to Laxman's house to recover some money which it was stated he had advanced to one Ramchandra, who was a boarder there. Laxman told the deceased that Ramchandra, was not at home and then started for his mill; the deceased followed him and asked him to pay the Rs. 3 which he had lent to Ramchandra, and on his refusing to do so the deceased and another man who was with him began to assault him, whereupon Laxman took out a knife from his pocket and stabbed the deceased. Laxman then gave himself up to the police.
The jury returned a verdict that death was due to a stab wound inflicted by Laxman in self-defence.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY the 20th day of August, 1917, for the supply of 16000 bags of Indian Cement.

2. Form of Contract Specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the name of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. If the successful Tenderer pays Contract deposit in G. P. Papers of 4 per cent or 3½ per cent he shall have to pay 15 per cent or 30 per cent extra.

8. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

9. The Commissioner also reserves the right to split up the quantities under each item amongst two or more Tenderers.

10. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending Tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

11. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALE,
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Storekeeper's Office,
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

H. M.—We regret we cannot publish your article. If you want it returned you should send a stamped addressed envelope.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 4, 1917.

AUGUST 4TH.

To-day is the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the War of Liberation. The 4th of August will pass down to posterity as one of the very few really momentous dates in history. The last three years have been epoch-making in a degree which is but faintly realized to-day, although they have so vividly revolutionized the entire outlook of civilized mankind that but a little reflection must suffice to bring home to one their fundamental import. It is already beginning to be clear that the fateful 4th of August 1914, heralded a permanent revision of the values,—spiritual and other,—which animate and govern humanity. True it is, in a profound sense, that nothing will ever be the same as it was before August 1914. The cynic may doubtless permit himself to be derisive and incredulous, but the cynic is not famous for his insight into human nature or for his attachment to realities rather than to appearance. The impulse that has been communicated to the human spirit by the convulsion of the last three years is charged with the quality of eternal purpose. Mankind has suffered that it may be better; that is ever the Divine way. The world-wide conflagration has largely burnt up, and before its appointed work is done, must permanently destroy, the accumulated dross comprised in all that has been unworthy, base and essentially anti-human in the evolutionary record of man.

A new gospel indeed has been delivered to mankind,—or if not a new gospel, a new presentment of the eternal and universal gospel,—and uttered through the immeasurable agony and limitless sacrifices which humanity was called upon to face and render. The gospel is the gospel of Liberation,—in the loftiest and most comprehensive sense of the term. It embraces the emancipation of the human spirit from sordidness and strife, as well as the restoration of the principles of spiritual purpose, humane dignity and fundamental brotherhood in the mutual relationship of mankind. This is no rhetorical overstatement. Those who doubt or deny it have not yet begun to perceive all that is implicit in the titanic upheaval which still holds the world in its throes. As General Smuts says in the course of his message on the occasion of the opening of the fourth year of the war, "it is more and more true that the inward meaning of the world-war appears as perhaps the last and greatest struggle for human liberty in which the free democracies of the world are ranged in deadly conflict against the last and greatest of autocracies." The issue indeed, as General Smuts adds, is the greatest in human history and the sacrifices still demanded of the free democracies of the world correspondingly great.

That is the main lesson that forces itself upon one's consciousness on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the beginning of Armageddon. More sacrifices, and still more sacrifices until the War of Liberation shall have fulfilled in fact, as it has already achieved in spirit, its predordained purpose. There shall be no inconclusiveness about the victory when it comes, as there should be no faltering or hesitancy, no loss of faith or shortage of effort until it has been finally secured. That there should be, here and there, misgivings or even despondency among sections of all the belligerents is not surprising in view of the unprecedented agony that the past three years have meted out in slightly varying degrees, to all. But it is equally certain that at no stage of the war has the purpose of the Allies been firmer, their vision clearer, or their resolve more determined than on the eve of the opening of the fourth year of the struggle. Mr. Lloyd George's reaffirmation of the intention of the Alliance to endure to the end will be specially welcome and heartening at this moment, for he speaks for England, and England in this matter stands not only for the united aims of the Allies but also for the hopes of mankind. There is every reason for confidence in the ultimate result. If anything were needed to fortify the implicit promise of the Prime Minister it is to be found in the message of General Smuts, speaking both to and for the free peoples of the British Empire, and even more in the great utterance of the Russian Foreign Minister promising that the newest of free democracies" will continue with renewed courage the great work of restoration and preparation for the coming campaign." There is happy augury, on the whole, for the last phase of the War of Liberation.

GARDENING IN INDIA.

In an age which is characterised by haste, superficiality, and by morbid distractions it would not be very difficult to find many who fail to appreciate "the delightfulness of absolute leisure" which James Russell Lowell found in White's Natural History of Selborne. The modern cannot afford the leisure to examine the comparative values of the factors which contribute towards the making up of the home. His home is a mere "place of residence," and the things which surround it only traditional appendages. That is the reason why he regards his garden, if he has one, more as an unavoidable customary appurtenance than as a means of cultivating the "delightfulness" of unoccupied moments. It is true that a garden can be viewed by different persons from very diverse standpoints. But if it is regarded, as it should be regarded, as one of the factors which minister directly to the pleasure and add greatly to the happiness of the home, there ought to be no confusion with regard to its chief functions. It may be pointed out that the main aspects of the purpose of a garden, as a setting for the house, as a sphere for recreation, as a place for the cultivation of beautiful flowers, and lastly, as providing material for artistic composition on a large scale, if considered in conjunction with practical requirements, might lead to a clearer understanding of almost the whole theory of garden design. "If we may so express it," remarks Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, author of 'The Art and Craft of Garden Making,' "we use the garden to 'vignette' the house on to the landscape, beginning near the former with parterres as formal and architectural as it is itself and gradually proceeding by easy stages to pleasaunces which are nearly as rugged as untamed Nature and which owe all their beauty to the fact that here her handiwork is encouraged." The writers, Mr. W. Burns, D.Sc, Economic Botanist, Bombay, and Mr. E. Little, Superintendent, Government House Gardens, Bombay, of the article, in the current number of the "Agricutural Journal of India," on "Ornamental Gardening in India," have furnished several useful hints to those interested in the subject. They state that the making of a garden is a matter of design and that all design is "a conscious attempt to produce a beautiful pattern in a given space." But we wish they had given us a clearer idea of the motif which should underlie all good gardening. Things "ornamental" have a very doubtful value. The authors of the article have, therefore, done well to point out that "the genius of a place, however, should be considered when planting a garden." It is the indifference to the genius of the place and the neglect of the motif which has allowed a misguided zeal for artistic composition to produce the little meannesses, palpable tricks and impossible extravagances so apparent to those who have carefully observed the schemes of public and private gardens in this country. It is due to this misguided zeal, as the writers of the article point out, that many people, in spite of their possessing gardens with admirable soil, "arrange the pot plants as a guard along a road or in regular ranks on a disused tennis court." Another instance of that misguided zeal is furnished by the common rage for the lawns and the usual neglect of the trees. The writers rightly insist that "every Indian garden should have at least one shady walk as long as can be made—a place for that meditation and converse which arise from the placing of a cloister." The tendency to level all fences and clear away all obstructions, treating the ground round the house as a large open plateau in one style, every part visible from every other and with no sense of shelter or comfort, would be apparent to any one who would glance at the gardens, for instance, on the Nepean Sea Road, the Pedder Road, the Ridge or the Warden Road. "The 'improver' had been at work," Henry A. Wright referring to this tendency in his book on 'The English Flower Garden,' says "and had been good enough to 'open up' the view. Shrubberies had disappeared, and lawns had been thrown together. The pretty peeps among the trees were gone, the long vistas had become open spaces, and you saw at a glance all that there was to be seen. Of course, the herbaceous borders, which once contained numberless rare and interesting plants, had disappeared, and the lawn in front of the house was cut up into little beds of red pelargoniums, yellow calceolarius, and the rest." The function of the garden as a portion of the dwelling house, as a sort of "out-door apartment," is perhaps least understood. It is not reliased what a large part the garden can play in organised recreation in the form of games, in social life through garden parties and fetes and the like and, further, as a retreat for the enjoyment of quiet leisure in undisturbed privacy. The garden can thus fulfil much the same purpose as that of the entertaining and living rooms of the mansion as well as that of the boudoir and the library. It is obvious, therefore, that in the planning of gardens there must not only be an open extended view with the lawns thrown together," but that there must also be a secluded portion for undisturbed privacy. There is need for the greatest artistic skill in providing seats for rest, in arranging brightly hued flowers suggesting decorative furnishing, and in employing choice statuary or garden ornaments at suitable points. We must have gardens of that practical kind which, as Mr. Mawson, says, "harmonises with our daily life and assimilates and blends with human interests."

"It is this sympathetic factor which," he says, "gives a garden its greatest charm, which infuses into the sunlight there a greater brilliancy and warmth, which gives the flowers an added lustre and the distant prospects an infinity which leads the mind to higher things."

Notes of the Day.

The New Sinn Fein.

Significant declarations were made by speakers on behalf of the Sinn Fein candidate in East Clare in mail week to the effect that the Sinn Fein movement was not an unconstitutional one. This, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says, is taken to signify that the movement now taking a tangible form in the shape of clubs in various parts of the country, is also settling down to a definite programme instead of a vague formula of discontent with the Irish Parliamentary party and of sympathy with those who incurred penalties for connection with the 1916 outbreak. The original Sinn Fein movement, it will be remembered, although it abjured Parliamentary representation and denied the validity of the existing order of things in Ireland, was given by its leaders a constitutional basis, inasmuch as it accepted an English Act of Parliament, the "Renunciation Act of 1782," as the charter of Ireland's freedom. It looks as if those who were framing the new Sinn Fein were returning to this platform, with the plank added of a claim for Ireland to representation in the Peace Conference.

Indians and Army Commissions.

In the course of a reasoned plea for the granting of the King's commission to Indians, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow makes some acute observations. It is generally recognised that the concession of this right so long withheld will, besides removing what is regarded by all Indians as a great national humiliation, solve many other domestic problems. The chief of these problems, as the "Indian Daily Telegraph" points out, is the question of unemployment. The professions, our contemporary proceeds,

> are full to overflowing, and all that remains is to get Indians to take an interest in industries and manufactures and to create an opening for them on the military side. In this way the question of what Indians will do with their sons will be nearer solution than it is at present.

English Opinion on the I. D. F.

Mr. J. D. Maynard writing to the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week, points out several directions in which the Indian Defence Force Act is open to objection. The following objection, in particular is noteworthy:

> Further, the Act discriminates unduly between European and Indian, and emphasises the dominance of the one over the other. Indians will be quick to see that it does in effect arm the white population as against the natives of the country: thus, at a time when the most characteristic feature of the political situation is the general loyalty of the people of India to the British Empire, this Act seems intended to remind them that the Government is not prepared to trust this loyalty, but intends to depend more than before on military force.

This is fresh evidence of the keenness which many persons in England have displayed in grasping the implicit as well as the explicit blunders of the Act.

Sanitation at Matheran.

A somewhat unsavoury correspondence on the subject of the sanitary regulations at Matheran has been appearing in our columns during the past few days. The matter is one which it is hardly possible to discuss in its full details in the columns of a public journal, and, for this reason, we have been prevented from giving publicity to several of the letters we have received. The question is, none the less, one of considerable public importance, for it involves the right of the Superintendent of a Hill Station to impose his own idiosyncracies on house-owners in the matter of sanitation, without the sanction either of the law of superior authority. The matter is rendered more serious in the present instance by the fact that the Superintendent is endeavouring, as is alleged, by every sort of use of his authority, justifiable or not, to insist upon house-owners using a patent device of his own, in which, it may be presumed, he has or had a financial interest. The letter we published, yesterday from Mr. Mountford, the Acting Commissioner, indicates that the matter is receiving his attention but, it seems to us, that the seriousness of the conduct of the Superintendent is not as fully realised as it should be.

Private Effort and Education.

The last report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, contained a quantity of evidence to show how private philanthropy had manifested itself in promoting the cause of education. The latest report on the Sanitary Administration of the province for the year 1916 also contains indications of the growth of this spirit of self-help among the people. The report gives a list of works of public utility constructed during the year by private individuals at their our expense. And it is noteworthy that the list of such public benefactors is not made up of the rich alone. Men of moderate means, too, have contributed their share. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his review, places on record his appreciation of the generosity of the many gentlemen whose benefactions are noticed in the Report.

The Health of the City.

Considerable improvement in the conditions of health was recorded in Bombay last week and it is particularly reassuring to note that plague, which exhibited an alarming tendency to raise its head at this fag end of the season, declined very materially. Last week 31 attacks and 24 deaths were recorded from plague, being 21 attacks and 19 deaths less than in the previous week. The total number of deaths from all causes during the week was 665 or 24 less than the previous week's total. The general death-rate is still high for the season, being 35.40, as compared with 29.67 of the corresponding week of last year and the past quinquennial mean of 30.10. The mortality from the principal diseases other than plague was as follows:—Small-pox 8, measles 3, enteric 4, malaria 3, other fevers 45, phthisis 40, other diseases of the respiratory system 200, tubercular diseases 11, diarrhœa 23, dysentery 21 and cholera 1. There were 406 live births during the week, in addition to 41 still births and 12 premature births.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency hunted with the Poona and Kirkee hounds on Thursday morning.

Their Excellencies arrived in State and opened the Exhibition of Soldiers' Work and Garden Fete at the Poona Gymkhana and Ladies' Club on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies accompanied by their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee of Cooch-Behar dined with Major-General Sir Michael Tighe and the Committee of the Soldiers' Work Exhibition and Garden Fete at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Thursday evening and afterwards attended the Concert organised by Mrs. Bain.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week end:—Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Michael & Lady Nethersole, Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Colonel J. B. Anderson, Major T. S. Novis, Dr. J. A. Turner and Mr. A. C. Rumboll.

Khan Bahadur Colonel Sirdar Ashgar Ali, formerly Chief Commandant in Kapurthala state, has applied for enrolment as a private in the Indian Defence Force.

THEOSOPHY AND POLITICS.

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SEVERE ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT.

CAPTURES OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

GENERAL SMUTS' MESSAGE.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ROUND BIXSCHOOTE.

ENEMY ATTACKS EAST OF CERNY REPULSED.

CAPTURES OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In Belgium our artillery fire, dominating the German artillery whose activity was greater east and north of Bixschoote, prevented any attempted attack. We stopped two enemy attacks east of Cerny. There has been reciprocal artillery bombardment on the left of the Meuse.

Between July 21st and 31st, we brought down twenty enemy aeroplanes and two balloons and caused twenty-one aeroplanes to descend. Ten of our flying squadrons threw 41,000 kilograms of projectiles on the stations at Roulers, Metz, Thionville and elsewhere and also on factories, cantonments, bivouacs and munitions depots causing considerable damage.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING NEAR CRAONNE AND ON MEUSE.

FUTILE ENEMY ATTACK ON AVOCOURT WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Bad weather continues in Belgium. There has been great artillery bombardment east of Braye-en-Laonnois and west of Craonne.

Violent artillery struggle has taken place on the left bank of the Meuse. The Germans again attacked without result in the sector of the Avocourt Wood.

ADVANCE ON WEST FRONT

PREPONDERANT GUN POWER PREVENTS ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—The semi-wintry weather continues. Low leaden sky and dense drizzle are imposing the very maximum of difficulties upon the operations. Notwithstanding this, there has been much severe fighting in the past twenty-four hours. The Germans are manifestly seriously perturbed at our gaining so much high ground along the Pilkem Ridge, and have launched several desperate counter-attacks. Although these have repeatedly been checked by our intense artillery fire, yet in places they have reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting of a ferocious character. The Huns are clearly throwing in their best Sturmtruppen to try to retrieve the situation. Their losses must be colossal.

DOMINATING IN GUN-POWER TO AID INFANTRY CHARGE.

Our preponderance in gun-power enables us to keep up steady barrage on the German rear through which reinforcements and relays have to come before an attack can be organised. The enemy artillery has been concentrating in certain sectors. The wretched weather prevents airmen from directing the counter-battery work to any extent. It is very hard to get definite news as to what is happening in the thunderous crimson-tinted haze shrouding the battlefront. The fact has again been demonstrated that whatever side dominates in gun power, gets the fullest value from the infantry. For example, on Tuesday our troops had comparatively little fighting. It was when the lay of the ground rendered effective artillery support difficult or impossible that resistance was really stubborn.

VIOLENT ATTACKS BETWEEN YPRES AND ST. JULIEN.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—The enemy this morning and afternoon violently but unsuccessfully attempted to recover the ground north-east of Ypres. Strong forces repeatedly attacked, regardless of the increasing severity of their losses our positions between the Ypres-Roulers railway and St. Julien. We in every case broke up and dispersed the advancing lines.

We made a raid north-east of Gouzeau-court and inflicted many casualties.

...LISH RACING.

... THE OAKS.

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ALLIED MILITARY SITUATION.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN FLANDERS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 3.

General F. D. Maurice, Director of Military Operations, Imperial General Staff, summed up the situation to the press representatives as follows:—

In Flanders Field-Marshal Haig is pursuing the plan of confining operations to fixed objectives determined by the power of the artillery, thus gaining ground with the minimum casualties. On one-third of the front in the present attack, namely, in the south we got all we wanted. On one-third, namely, in the extreme north we went beyond our objectives and in the centre for six hundred yards we did not quite reach our objectives. We had six times as many troops engaged as the French, and the English units outnumbered the overseas units by four to one.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

The situation in Galicia had placed greater burdens on the rest of the Allies and the war had been lengthened. In its broadest strategic aspect the Russian front was so wide that it could take a very big break to affect materially the situation on the whole front, which there was no reason to anticipate provided that the Russians held now. But, further retreats might affect the rest of the front. Most that could be hoped now was that the Russians would get together and reorganise.

ROUMANIAN MOVEMENT.

An effective offensive could not be expected for some time. The Roumanian movement was a part of the Russian offensive. The Army had definitely recovered and had shown that it could act effectively, but it would not be prudent to anticipate big efforts by Roumania, while Russia was unable to co-operate.

RUSSIAN RETREAT BETWEEN ZBRUCZ AND PRUTH.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR MOLDAVKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Between the Zbrucz and the Dniester our troops abandoned the positions north-west of Khotin. Between Dniester and the Pruth the enemy took the offensive along our bank of the Dniester and occupied a number of positions. We retired eastwards.

We fell back west of the Putna river. We drove the enemy back near Moldavica and took 154 prisoners. We fell back slightly in the region of Mounts Paucha and Lamuntelu.

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

FUTILE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS AT LABASSEVILLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent wiring yesterday afternoon sent a message filling in the details regarding Tuesday's battle. He says that the infantry waves passed in dark and did not detect the parties of Germans crouching in the shell-holes. Consequently, they suffered from sniping in the back. He declares that the Germans often deliberately shot the wounded.

The enemy unsuccessfully resorted to the device of wiring over and camouflaging th shell-holes.

Fighting was very stiff at Hohebeke. Machine-guns, advantageously placed, proved a very great obstacle. The Germans declined to emerge from their concrete dug-outs and consequently their casualties were extremely heavy. He mentions that the enemy frequently counter-attacked with determination but without success at La Basseville which is a very definite stepping-stone in the direction of Lille.

The correspondent gives instances of a number of splendid feats by airmen who fought as low as two hundred feet in consequence of the lowness of clouds. He pays a tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the medical organisation.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 5 20 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Swiss Post Office announces that limited quantities of parcels many again be transmitted to prisoners of war in Turkey.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT TO PARIS

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF TACIT CONSENT.

"DELEGATES DID NOT GO TO DISCUSS WAR SITUATION."

GOVERNMENT VIEWS NOT ALTERED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons Viscount Duncannon in moving the adjournment, rejected the contention that Mr. Henderson went to Paris as the Secretary of the Labour Party and not as a member of the War Cabinet. He accused the Government of tacitly consenting to the departure of Mr. Henderson's companions by issuing passports and requested the Government to give a declaration that they would not allow Englishmen to go and meet the Germans at Stockholm. If Mr. Henderson had thus committed himself he should retract or be asked to resign.

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Henderson said the delegates did not go to Paris to discuss the war situation, but to examine with the whole French Socialist Party and the Russian delegates the new invitation to an international conference issued by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, also to discuss the proposal for an inter-Allied Conference. The Government approved of the latter. Mr. Henderson twitted the Members on the belated discovery that membership of the War Cabinet and Secretaryship of the Labour Party were absolutely irreconcileable. He deemed it of the highest importance that he should join the sub-committee going to Paris when he realised that Mr. Macdonald was going in order to keep the Macdonald right. He declared he had done what he conceived to be his duty not only in the interests of his party, but of the country. Mr. Henderson advanced reasons why the conference was necessary, in order to dispel the Russian suspicious doubts of our aims and to neutralise the pacifist propaganda. Such a conference must be consultative, only the neutrals taking part must not be permitted to vote and bend the British delegates to an indefensible and dangerous position as far as the Empire was concerned. These were his objects in going to Paris. His views regarding the war were unaltered.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS NOT ALTERED.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had not altered its views in the least as regards the only possible peace conditions consistent with our honour and security and did not propose to take part in any form whatever in the conference as described. We do not propose to allow any sectional conference to decide or dictate peace terms, which is the responsibility of Government. Mr. Lloyd George recapitulated the unremitting war services rendered by Mr. Henderson and proceeded: "I have never despaired of the Allied cause. I despair now less than ever. I feel confident that Russia will recover and I beg the House to give her a chance." He dwelt on the Russian Government's difficulties and appealed to the House not to pass a hasty judgment and not always to insist upon immediate explanations why certain courses were taken. The Allies depended upon Great Britain, therefore he appealed for the preservation of unity which was essential in order the cause might not be weakened.

MR. HENDERSON'S HELP TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George rose unexpectedly in response to an appeal by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mark Sykes that the Government should remove the possibility of a deplorable impression that it was playing with peace and make clear whether Mr. Henderson went to Paris as a representative of Labour or of the Government. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that Mr. Henderson's position as Secretary of the Labour Party was embarrassing both to him and to the Government, but declared that none would be better pleased than pacifists if he relinquished the secretaryship. It was Mr. Henderson who had most helped the Government in securing the support of labour and in organising the country's man power. He pointed out that the French Minister, M. Thomas had attended the Socialist conference in Paris, not representing the Government, but his organisation.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Lloyd George then spoke of Russia, mentioning that she had asked the Allies' forbearance. He appealed for unity, and not to begin flinging valuable colleagues into the arms of pacifists.

FOURTH YEAR OF WAR.

"GREATEST STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN LIBERTY."

GENERAL SMUTS' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. Aug. 3.

On the occasion of the opening of the fourth year of war General Smuts has issued through Reuter the following message to the Dominions. "We enter the fourth year of war with the issue still in the balance and no man can yet forsee the time or manner of its end. The tremendous pressure of conflict in all directions has already brought about most far-reaching transformations. The Russian autocracy has disappeared in the tumult of the revolution and the great democracy of the New World has answered the call of oppressed freedom in the Old. It is more and more true that the inward meaning of world war appears as perhaps the last and the greatest struggle for human liberty in which free democracies of the world are ranged in deadly conflict against the last and the greatest autocracies. The issue is the greatest in human history and sacrifices demanded of free democracies of the world are correspondingly great. As we are fighting for no material or selfish aims but for the highest good of the human race we must and shall win. However long and bitter the struggle, of its end I have no doubt, if we but prove worthy of the causes we are fighting for. And to the young nations of our Imperial Commonwealth, who have been nurtured on the milk of liberty, who know the blessings of free institutions and constitutions, I would specially appeal to forget all smaller issues and prove themselves the worthy champions in this the greatest crusade of history."

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

MARSHAL HAIG AND GENERAL PETAIN EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 3.

In a message to General Petain on the occasion of the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, Field-Marshal Haig expresses the British Army's profound admiration for the French Army's magnificent courage and says that the bonds of friendship are tightened by the certainty of final victory and the triumph of the just cause.

General Petain has replied: The successes which have been obtained under your high command by the British and French Armies gloriously testify to the strength of the links which will unite the Armies until a decision is secured.

ENEMY CONFESSION.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

A German wireless communiqué says, with masses such as have never been used in the period of war the English, with the French in their wake, attacked yesterday. Their aim was a lofty one, intended to deliver an annihilating blow at the U. boat pest, which, from the coast of Flanders is undermining England's mastery of the sea. Densely packed attacking waves of closely placed divisions followed each other and numerous tanks and cavalry units participated. The enemy penetrated with tremendous pressure our defensive zone and in some sectors overran our lines, temporarily gaining considerable territory. Our reserves counter-attacked and there were bitter hand to hand engagements all day long. We were compelled to abandon Bixschoote, the enemy penetrating more deeply in this sector.

REBUILDING OF LINERS URGED.

LEADING SHIPOWNERS MEMORIALISE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

Leading shipowners have memorialised the Premier urging rebuilding of liners and not merely cargo boats.

PROMOTING ANGLO-BELGIAN TRADE.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FORMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Government has appointed representatives of the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade and the commercial community to promote the trade between the British Empire and Belgium.

KAISER'S BOMBAST.

WAR ANNIVERSARY PROCLAMATION.

PROMISE OF VICTORY IN 1918.

"WE ARE INVINCIBLE AND WILL BE VICTORIOUS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the army, navy and colonial troops as follows:—

"The third year of war has ended. Our adversaries have increased, but their prospects of victory are no better. You crushed Roumania last year and the Russian Empire again trembles under your strokes. Both of these states sacrificed themselves for others and now bleed to death.

You have braved the enemy's assaults in Macedonia and in mighty battles in the West you remain masters. Your lines are firm and are protecting dear ones at home against the terrors of devastation of war.

The navy has achieved good results and has threatened the enemy's command of the sea and their very existence. Far from home a little band is defending a German colony against many times superior forces.

We and our allies will also be victorious in 1918. Ours is the will to final victory. The war is still being forced upon us. We shall fight for our existence in the future with firm resolution and courage. With the growing problem our strength grows. We are invincible and will be victorious. The Lord God will be with us in the field."

KAISER'S PROCLAMATION TO GERMAN PEOPLE.

MORE TALK OF OUR "RIGHTEOUS WAR OF DEFENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the German people saying:—

"After three years of hard fighting we are resolutely determined to prosecute the righteous war of defence to a successful termination. The enemy shall never have German territory, to which he is stretching out his hands.

We are not frightened by new nations continuing to enter the war against us. Our enemies wish to see us weak and powerless at their feet, but they shall not prevail. They disdained our peace words, but they did not know how Germany could fight. They slandered the Germans throughout the world, but they cannot extinguish German glory. Germany stands immovable, victorious and intrepid and will meet possible further hard trials with a grave mien full of faith.

If the enemy wishes to prolong the war, his sufferings will be heavier than ours. We must tirelessly toil and fight, but the Germans may be assured that German blood and zeal are not being gambled with for an empty shadow of ambition or schemes of conquest, but in defence of a strong free empire in which their children may live securely."

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESIGNS.

PARIS, Aug. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

M. Denys-Cochin, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine has resigned.

CAUSE OF RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3,
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

A telegram from Paris says that Admiral Lacaze resigned because he objected to the demand of the Navy Committee of the Chamber to be empowered to inquire into naval matters.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

GERMANY'S PROTEST AGAINST SUBMARINE DECREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Government has protested to Spain against the submarine decree.

RUSSIAN WAR AIMS

BELIEF IN COMMON ACTION WITH ALLIES.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

COUNTRY'S DETERMINATION TO FIGHT.

CIRCULAR TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. Aug. 3.

The circular of M. Terestchenko, Foreign Minister, to the Allies says "At the moment when new and grave misfortunes are threatening Russia, we consider it our duty to give the Allies, who have shared with us the burden and trials of the past, a firm and definite explanation of our point of view regarding the conduct of the war. The greatness of the task of the Russian revolution corresponds in magnitude to the upheaval it caused in life and the entire governmental system and could not be expected without serious disorders. Nevertheless, Russia was convinced that there was no other means of safety and continued common action at the Front with the Allies. The offensive encountered insurmountable difficulties both at the Front and in the interior. Enemy agents made use of criminal propaganda, irresponsible elements provoked a revolt at Petrograd and part of the troops at the Front, seduced by the same propaganda, forgot their duty to their country and facilitated the enemy piercing our Front. The Russian people have shown an unshakeable will, the revolt has been crushed and the originators brought to justice. The Government intends to bring to a successful end the task of establishing an administration, capable of meeting all dangers and of guiding the country along the path of regeneration. The country will continue with renewed courage the great work of restoration and preparation for the coming campaign. On the threshold of the fourth year of war we firmly believe that the Russian citizens will combine all efforts in defending their beloved country against the enemy. We are convinced that the retreat of our armies is only temporary and that they will balance and no man can yet forsee the they were compelled to take up arms."

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE FOR SOUTH COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Sonnino, General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law and the Russian representatives have left for the south coast to attend the Allied Conference.

GENERAL DMITRIEFF RELINQUISHES COMMAND.

FINNISH DIET DISSOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

General Radko Dmitrieff relinquishes the command of the Twelfth Army.

The Government has ordered the dissolution of the Finnish Diet and has fixed new elections in two months' time.

GEN. KORNILOFF BECOMES GENERALISSIMO.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.
Recd. 5 20 p.m., Aug. 3.

General Brusiloff has resigned and General Kornailoff has been appointed Generalissimo. General Tcheremisoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the south-western front.

MORE AMERICAN LOAN.

£37 MILLIONS TO ENLAND AND £32 MILLIONS TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

The Government has lent Britain and France 37 and 32 millions sterling respectively to cover the needs of the American markets in August.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

OPPOSITION TO COMPELLING DIVINITY STUDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Aug. 3.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

Six new senators have been sworn in in the Upper House ensuring a majority for the Compulsion Bill which enters upon the second reading stage to-morrow.

Cardinal Hegin, of Quebec, has initiated opposition to conscription of divinity students, asserting that it would be a violation of the treaty assuring to Canadian Catholics free practice of their religion and would lead to fatal religious discords.

FLOODS IN SOUTH BEHAR.

SEVERAL VILLAGES INUNDATED.

HOUSES COLLAPSE IN GYA.

THREATENED RISE OF DAMODAR RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Information has been received here of several breaches on the Grand Chord and South Behar Railway due to floods. The bridge between Manpur and Gya has been breached in two places and the line between Gya and the Sone east bank at Rafiganj, Jahim and Phesar has been reported unsafe in several places, and telegraph communication between Gya and Dhanbad is interrupted. Through running of all traffic between Gujhandi and Sone east bank is suspended till further notice. Local train services have been arranged between Howrah and Gujhandi and Moghal Serai and Sone east bank.

Gya is accessible only via Patna. The Gya branch on South Behar Railway line has been breached in places from Manpur to Tilaiya and train service is suspended. A local service has been arranged between Kiul and Nawadah. Telegraph communication on South Behar Railway is also interrupted.

HEAVY RAINS IN GYA.

A message from Gya says there has been an incessant downpour for the last three days in South Bihar. Traffic over the South Bihar Railway has been suspended, several bridges and villages on the riverside have been washed away. No. 6 down train due at Calcutta at 20 hours is detained at Gya since the railway bridges are in a precarious condition. The District Board bridge at Gya (a half-mile span) has been washed away. Considerable loss has been caused to paddy fields. Several breaches have occurred on the Grand Chord and the South Bihar Railway.

STREETS SUBMERGED.

The Phalgoo river began to rise abnormally at midday on the 1st at 12-40. The District Board bridge was entirely swept away. In the town of Gya water entered the street and many houses had collapsed by nightfall. Mr. Hubback, the Collector, and other officers patrolled the streets waist deep, ordered the inmates to vacate houses and accommodated the homeless in the Collectorate and other Government buildings. The Jhoonjhoonwalla Dharamsala accommodated thousands. The situation in the town was at its worst from 8 to 11 p.m.

RELIEF MEASURES.

In addition to official measures, relief parties were organised, including one by the local branch of the Home Rule League. Teachers and students of the Model School also worked hard and many women and children in difficulty were saved. The definite number of casualties is as yet unknown, but the loss of property is considerable. The Collectorate record rooms and post and telegraph offices were submerged.

SEVERAL VILLAGES SUBMERGED.

The villages of Jahim, Praiya, Jamuawan, Tungi Haswa, Govindpur and several others are under water. A relief train has been sent to Paravi.

THREATENED FLOOD IN BURDWAN.

Burdwan and Howrah districts apprehend another flood this year. Water in the Damodar river is gradually rising. The gauge inspector of Raniganj sent a wire to the sub-divisional officer of Serampore on Wednesday to the effect that water in the Damodar rose up to 16.1 inches and that a flood was expected. Mr. Todd, Sub-Divisional Officer left for Tarakeswar immediately to take measures for safety of the bund, which broke two years ago and created havoc throughout the district. If rains continue for some days there is every apprehension of another flood occurring.

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Price on application—

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White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.

Raw Linseed Pure Oil.

Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.

Telephone No 3953.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE IN PUNJAB.

CONCESSIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR ENROLMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

A Press communique says:—In reply to a question which was asked at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on 24th April 1917, it was pointed out that the scope of the Indian Defence Force Act in the Punjab, which provides from its martial population so large a proportion of combatant ranks of the regular army, was necessarily limited; and at the same time it was intimated that while Government officers would be prepared to furnish information in regard to terms of enlistment and procedure to be adopted by persons other than European British subjects desirous of joining the Indian Defence Force, the organisation of recruiting would be left to non-official enterprise. Since then, with a view to removing all possibility of ignorance or misapprehension of the orders and regulations issued on the subject, Government has had distributed throughout the province a large number of copies in vernacular of the Army Department communique of 27th March in which the proposed constitution and training of Indian territorial units of the Defence Force was explained.

In a Press communiqué dated 2nd July 1917, Government further announced certain concessions which it was prepared to make to persons in Government service and candidates for Government service who voluntarily enrol themselves in the Indian Defence Force. A central committee to stimulate recruitment for the Indian Defence Force has now been formed under the presidency of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakshai Sohan Lal with Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, and Khan Bahadur Mian Sirajudin as vice-presidents, and Dr. Maharaj Krishna Kapur and Jai Gopal Tandan as secretaries, and this Committee will make arrangements for tours in the province. The Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions to all Deputy Commissioners to afford the committee all reasonable assistance in the work which it has undertaken and which it is hoped, will meet with success.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT IN POONA.

AMBULANCE CAR RUN INTO SQUAD OF POLICEMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

A squad of thirty or forty Indian policemen while marching back to their headquarters last night after doing duty at the exhibition and fete grounds was dashed into by a motor ambulance with the result that 7 policemen were knocked down. The incident occurred near the railway goods yard not far from the Sassoon hospital to which the injured men were at once removed. Five men are detained in hospital, one with a broken leg, one whose injuries have not been quite ascertained, and the other three suffering from shock, bruises and concussion.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. H. H. Hood, Assistant-Collector of Customs, is posted to Bengal.

Mr. J. C. Ferguson I.C.S., officiates as Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue, vice Mr. J. F. Connolly granted one and a half month's leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lala Murari Lalkhosla Extra Judicial Assistant-Commissioner reverts to the Punjab.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar resigns seat of Additional Judge, Madras High Court.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. C. Biswas is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta vice Mr. Haffeey granted leave.

A resolution has been issued in the current issue of the Gazette of India defining the powers of minor local Governments to sanction expenditure.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Jennings becomes Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Exemption from the Arms Act shall cease to extend to J. H. Rennie Tharrawaddy district, Burma.

Mr. S. T. G. A. Beaty, Deputy Superintendent of Police reverts to the Punjab, Foreign and Political department.

Mr. Corrado Gulini holds charge of Consulate-General of Italy.

Captain A. D. Wise, 27th cavalry reverts to military duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Duncan, Assistant-Engineer, reverts to Bihar and Orissa.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Sir M. J. Tighe, is gazetted Temporary Divisional Commander.

Major R. C. Barry Smith is promoted to be Lieut.-Col.

Mr. J. P. Hardiaman is appointed Controller of Munitions, Burma.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second-Lieuts.— Cavalry branch; E. P. Dove. Infantry branch; R. G. Bellairs, C. H. J. Craven, W. C. Rivett, H. K. Trevaskis, R. A. Dickie, J. W. Vogwill, W. S. Norwood, B. B. H. Duff, F. Morgan, H. F. E. Harris, W. D. Barker, R. Deacon, and J. P. Connellem.

PERFORMANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

TESTIMONY OF CORRESPONDENTS AT FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Correspondents at the front state that our success was achieved partly by Scots, Welsh and Australian troops, but none did better than the English who formed the majority. Our advance was nowhere a yard more or less than that laid down in our programme and drives home the lesson that the Germans are unable to make any position too strong for us to take. Our casualties were everywhere light and two divisions claim that the prisoners they have taken exceed their losses.

The Crown Prince Rupprecht had 13 divisions in the line and every regiment is represented in our prisoners' cages.

During the preliminary bombardment the enemy was obliged to relieve six divisions. Their batteries suffered heavily and one changed the crew of nine guns five times.

GERMAN PAPER'S BOAST.

RUSSIANS TO BE FORCED TO YIELD. CZERNOPETZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Vossische Zeitung's" correspondent predicts that the Russians will be forced to yield Czernopetz although fresh Russian troops are fighting most energetically and without faltering.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD.

HONOURED BY THE SULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Exchange" correspondent at Cairo states that the Sultan has conferred the order of the second class on General Sir William Birdwood.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

FIVE MORE V. C'S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Stirring stories of extraordinary gallantry and heroism are related in the "London Gazette" in connection with the latest awards of the Victoria Cross which include six to the Imperial regiments, two to the Australian, one to the New Zealand and one to the Canadian. The following are the topical cases:—

Captain R. C. Grieve, Australians. During an attack in face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire after all officers had been wounded and the company had suffered very heavy casualties, Capt. Grieve singlehanded located two machine-guns and despite continuous fire from them bombed and killed both the crews. He reorganised the remnants of the company and gained the original objective. He finally fell wounded.

Lance-Corporal S. Frickleton, New Zealanders. The assaulting troops having been checked by heavy fire, he dashed forward at the head of his section although wounded into his own barrage and personally bombed and destroyed the machine-gun crew. He then attacked the second gun and killed a crew of twelve thereby saving his own and other units. His magnificent courage ensured the capture of the objective.

Second-Lieut. J. S. Dunville, Late Dragoons. He set a magnificent example of courage, determination and devotion to duty when in charge of a party destroying barbedwire. In spite of being severely wounded he took up an exposed protecting position ensuring the success of the raid. He has since succumbed to his wounds.

Second-Lieut. T. H. B. Maufe, Artillery. Under intense artillery fire he repaired unaided a telephone wire enabling his own battery to open the fire. Subsequently he prevented a disaster by extinguishing a fire in the ammunition dump regardless of risk from gas-shels which he knew to be there.

Second-Lieut. F. B. Wearne, Late Essex Regt. In attacking he gained the objective, and by magnificent daring maintained position. Seeing that the situation was critical he jumped on to the parapet of a trench firing at and bombing the enemy and throwing them back in disorder. He remained directing the operations in spite of being severely wounded. He was subsequently mortally hit.

MILITARY HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

STATION HOSPITAL SYSTEM TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Recd. 5 20 p.m., Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the whole question of hospitals in India was being carefully examined. The Government of India stated that there had already been great progress. It had been decided to introduce the station hospital system for Indian troops. The Government of India fully realised the urgent need for improving medical arrangements.

FRANCE'S POLICY EMPHASISED.

M RIBOT'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 3.

Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

Replying in the Chamber to the interpellations criticising the Government's policy M. Ribot again emphasised the necessity for restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and for compensation for damage done by the Germans in France.

He declared that the Socialists by going to Stockholm would be merely mandatories of the Kaiser.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 392 votes to 61.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

MR. BONAR LAW ON GOVERNMENTS' ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Replying to Mr. Wilson Fox and others, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that no Government representative would attend the Stockholm Conference, and it did not depend on the Government, but on the Labour Party, whether they approved such a Conference. Personally he hoped they would not. Probably the Government would not allow anyone to attend the Conference, but in any case the question would be very carefully considered.

THE PACIFISTS' PASSPORTS.

DECISION BY WAR-CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Lord Robert Cecil also stated that the passports to Messrs. Henderson and Ramsay Macdonald were endorsed on July 26th for France at the request of Mr. Henderson. The War Cabinet was informed and decided that it would not be right to withhold the passports in the circumstances.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

NO REPRESENTATION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 3.

The British and French Trade Unionists, Mr. Appleton and M. Jouhaux have respectively telegraphed to M. Gompers asking whether the American Federation of Labour will be represented at the Stockholm Conference. They have received a reply in the negative.

INVITATION TO STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

ATTEMPTS TO VOTE AGAINST ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

"The Times" states that the majority of Mr. Henderson's Labour colleagues in the Government are determined to do the utmost to convince trade unions to vote against the recommendation of the Party executive to accept the invitation to Stockholm conference.

Meanwhile, a conference of Allied and neutral seamen, including officers, has been summoned in London for the 17th instant, or the week after the Labour Party Conference, to deal with submarine murders of seamen.

The executive of the Federation of Trade Unions yesterday decided to adhere to resolutions not to meet enemy representatives.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

OFFICERS TO EXPLAIN STATEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. 8-15 p.m. Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that the Army Council would ask officers to explain statements in the Mesopotamia Report relating to their conduct. After receipt of explanations the Council would consider what further action should be taken.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Stewart, who asked whether the Government would arrange to purchase all the silver requirements whatsoever, either through the Bank of England or a special committee of bankers, Mr. Bonar Law said that in view of the high price and in order to co-ordinate the Government requirements the present practice was for the representatives of departments requiring silver for ourselves or the Allied Governments to meet weekly, to settle in consultation with the brokers the total Government purchases required for the ensuing week. The procedure worked well, and there was no reason to alter it.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Recd. 5 20 p.m., Aug. 3.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says:—The market has been very steady and the undertone good. Supplies are short and it is difficult to meet the general demands. The Shanghai exchange is 3/11.

INSIST ON HAVING

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

The Times of India says:—"For our own part we believe that the true line of development of Indian railway policy is the gradual assumption by the State of the duty of working all its lines. There is no room to-day for the expensive division of authority which is involved in company management." (Extract from an editorial headed "State versus Company Managemeht," in the year 1912).

ENEMY ATTACKS NEAR MONCHY.

GERMANS REPULSED NEAR QUEANT AND WARNETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

A British communiqué says, the weather was wet and stormy. The enemy last night renewed the attempt to drive us out of positions on Infantry Hill, eastward of Monchy-le-Preux. He attacked on a half mile front and temporarily gained possession of portions of our front trenches at two points. Our counter-attacks have already regained part of lost ground. We repulsed enemy attempts south-east of Queant and north-westward of Warneton.

WEATHER IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

The weather conditions in Flanders may be imagined from the fact that the average rainfall for a month was experienced in the south of England in the last five days. The weather cleared last night.

OUR OBJECTIVES IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY'S MAIN ARTILLERY POSITION NOT INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. 0-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

"The Times" military correspondent says, our objectives in Flanders did not include the enemy's main artillery positions, hence large captures of guns are not anticipated.

GERMANY'S PRE-WAR INTRIGUES.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated in connection with the Potsdam Council on July 5th, 1914, that the Government's information indicated that the Central Powers in July, 1914, decided on a policy which in their opinion would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

UNHAPPY WIFE'S FATAL JUMP.

IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM BAILIFF

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Parwatibai, a woman aged nineteen, who threw herself out of a window of her room in a chawl on Lamington Road to avoid arrest by a bailiff.

It was stated that the deceased married her second husband about four years ago, who was fifty years of age. The marriage had not turned out happy and she left him some three years, back in consequence of which her husband had obtained a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights from the Sub-judge's Court in Poona. When Mr. Barney went there she jumped out in desperation.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SRI JIVA RAKSHA GNAN PRASARAK FUND.

A society with the above name has been founded at Hyderabad-Deccan. Its aims and objects are declared to be as follows:—

To try to save millions of animals daily slaughtered in India.

To try to make people realise the diseases, the drink crave and expensiveness resulting from the meat-diet.

To purchase from England and America and also to publish humanitarian literature for broadcast free distribution among the people.

To be helpful in saving the lives of poor, innocent, dumb creatures by proving to people the advantages of the vegetarian diet from scientific and medical points of view.

G. I. P. STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike continues, and the workmen both at Matunga and Parel have remained out. The strikers at Bori Bunder also did not return to work, and the position remains the same. The men turned up in the morning at the gates, but showed no inclination to go back to work; they remained for some time as usual talking amongst themselves, and then left for home.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AGAINST SUB-JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

In the bribery case against Mr. Harsukh Rai, Sub-Judge, under suspension, who is being tried by Mr. Hilton, I.C.S., special Magistrate at Montgomery, charges under section 161 I. P. C. on three counts have been framed. The accused pleaded not guilty. The prosecution witnesses are being recalled and examined after which the defence will be heard.

HOME RULE MEETING.

FAREWELL TO CONTINGENT FOR MADRAS.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall last evening to bid farewell to Messrs. K. R. Deobhanker and B. Shivarao, who are leaving for Madras to-night to take up work on the staff of "New India" and pushing the Congress propaganda in the place of Mr. V. R. Karandikar, who has been "externed" from the Madras Presidency by an order under the Defence of India Act, and also to Mrs. Shivakamu, who is giving up her career as a college student on account of the recent circular regarding students attending political meetings, and will take up propaganda work in Madras. Speeches were delivered by these three and also by Messrs. Vibhaker, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jawerharlal Nehru, Syud Hossain and others. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

OPENING OF A SOAP FACTORY.

The opening ceremony of the Bombay branch of the Hindustan Soap and Candle Works, Ltd., was auspiciously performed at Walkeshwar in the Company's bungalow by Mr. B. G. Horniman on Wednesday last, when several gentlemen connected with Indian industries were present. Among these were Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, Manibhoy Gokulbhoy, Mulchand Kengarbhai Thobhan, Maganlal D. Khakhar, Lallubhai G. Jhaveri, Naranji Haribhoy, M. J. Avashia, Vallubhadas Vassanji, Chunilal Sankalchand, Kaliarai G. Ghoda, Chhaganlal P. Nanavati and others.

Mr. Maneklal Vadilal, Managing Agent of the Company, after welcoming those assembled, said the Company was originally started at Ahmedabad in the year 1914 and had been manufacturing soaps and candles without animal fat. These manufactures did not require expensive machinery and hence the dividend to the shareholders had been between 6 to 7½ per cent. even during the short period of three years. The success at Ahmedabad prompted the promoters of the Company to open a branch factory at Bombay. The annual outturn at both the factories was likely to be of the value of Rs. 50,000."

Mr. Maneklal then requested Mr. Horniman to present a letter from the Directors of the Company to Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati appointing him as agent to the Bombay branch. Mr. Horniman then declared the factory open by opening a silver lock with a silver key.

Mr. Horniman said the Hindustan Soap and Candle Works, Ltd., had started with small beginnings but the success achieved by the Company at Ahmedabad during the period of three years was testimony to what enterprise even in a humble way if rightly directed, could achieve. Now-a-days soap was a commodity almost essential to every man. Most of the soap consumed in India was imported from abroad, but it had been shown by this and similar companies that Indian requirements could be manufactured in India, and, furhter, the speaker believed that with enterprise Indian manufacturers might look forward to entering foreign markets. In India orthodox people required a soap that was free from animal fats. So far as the speaker was aware there were only two good foreign soaps on the Indian market free from animal fat. But these soaps were very costly and outside the reach of poor people and even those of moderate means, who were obliged to use inferior soaps made with animal fact. These facts beyond doubt proved the necessity of starting an indigenous soap industry and the samples of soaps turned out by the Company and which he had personally used, were according to his opinion, highly satisfactory. He wished success to the Company and hoped that moneyed men would come forward to encourage and support the industry so that rivalry and competition might be faced without any difficulty.

The speaker then referred to the proverbial shyness of Indian capital and remarked that Indian capitalists were often timid and cautious beyond words. He gave a personal experience of a case in which a European firm immediately took up a speculative enterprise at which Indian capitalists in Bombay had "shied." Until Indian capitalists were prepared to take risks and to imitate the boldness of Western capitalists Indian industries could not expand and develop as they should. In conclusion Mr. Horniman presented the letter of appointment from the Director to Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavati, remarking that Chhaganlal displayed as much energy and capacity as a college student role as he had done as a member of the Humanitarian League and was a great asset to the Company.

TRAIN DERAILMENT.

13 wagons and capsized near the station. Traffic for about two hours.

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SIR D. TATA'S LOTTERY TICKET.

THOS. COOK AND SONS' MANAGER'S LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Mr. G. Ballane, manager of Messrs. Thos Cook and Co., Bombay, writes to the "Statesman" to-day in connection with the Bombay War Loan Lottery.

Mr. Ballane writes:—A letter appears in the "Statesman" of 21st July, over the name of the Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata and in view of references in the letter to the firm of Messrs. Thos Cook and Son, I feel myself compelled to request you to publish this letter as it is evident that in some particulars Sir Dorab Tata is not in possession of the facts.

The letter states that Sir Dorab Tata never made any offer to Mr. Hally or authorised Messrs. Thos Cook and Son to do so and that it is regrettable that Mr. Hally was misinformed by Messrs. Thos Cook and Son and the letter further states that it was in consequence of the amazing and preposterous action on the part of Messrs. Thos Cook and Son that Sir Dorab was compelled to seek remedy in a court of law. The facts are these:—Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Dorab Tata's cousin, called on me with reference to the ticket in question on 14th May, and told me that he would give the holder of ticket up to ten other tickets if he would give it up. Mr. Hally was communicated with and replied by a counter-offer, which I communicated to Mr. R. D. Tata, who replied on 29th May, "If the holder of the ticket will return it on his being given five to seven tickets of lottery, I shall be glad if you will close the matter with him." Mr. Hally made a counter-offer to this proposal, which was communicated to Mr. R. D. Tata and on 2nd June he replied, "I am wiring to Sir Dorabjee, who is at Kashmir, about the proposal made in your letter and I will let you know as soon as I hear from him."

On 6th June, Messrs. Thos Cook and Son received a letter of demand from Sir Dorab Tata's solicitors, Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co., to which they replied as follows:—"At the request of Mr. R. D. Tata we made an offer on behalf of Sir Dorab Tata for the ticket and have submitted the counter-offer from the holder to Mr. Tata and shall be glad to know if Mr. Tata proposes to accept that counter-offer." The answer of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co. to this letter on 8th June, was as follows:—"Our client does not accept the counter-offer and he can only repeat the demand made in our letter of 6th instant, and will seek to hold you responsible as therein mentioned." Mr. R. D. Tata reminds me that when he saw me on 14th May, he informed me that the offer then advanced was made of his own initiative and that Sir Dorab Tata was not then aware the ticket had been sold, and I have no doubt that this is the fact. But I naturally supposed Mr. R. D. Tata was acting for Sir Dorab Tata and that I was treating with Mr. R. D. Tata with a view, as he says, in his letter of 29th May, to "close the matter," and it did not occur to me to explain in telegraphing to the Calcutta office of Messrs. Thos Cook and Son that offers were made by Mr. R. D. Tata and not by Sir Dorab Tata personally. I am inclined to think when Sir Dorab Tata authorised the publication of the letter under reply he was not aware of the negotiations and the correspondence between Mr. R. D. Tata and myself. Another very important point which I think is not correctly represented in the letter under reference is the very definite statement that Messrs. Thos Cook and Son had actually sold the ticket in question to him. But the fact is that Messrs. Thos Cook and Sons' cashier had very strict instructions not to sell tickets out of order and he entered into the arrangement he did with Sir Dorab Tata, without the knowledge or authority of any responsible officer of Thos Cook and Son and the acceptance of Sir Dorab Tata's money (Rs. 10) and grant of receipt which was given were wholly unauthorised.

There were 3,338 deaths against 4,593 seizures from plague in India during the week ending 28th July 1917. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay 1,597, Madras 104, Bengal 1, Bihar 72, United Provinces 142, Punjab 13, Burma 107, Central Provinces 250, Mysore State 119, Hyderabad State 644, Central India 82, Rajputana 207.

The Chief Court, Lahore, closed yesterday for the long vacation. Mr. Justice Shadilal who is spending his leave in Kashmir and Mr. Justice Leslie Jones will be vacation judges. On the re-opening of the court on 8th October, Justice Rattigan will take up the duties of Chief Judge.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THE USE OF MAGNESIA.

Sufferers from indigestion or dyspepsia should remember that the presence of gas or wind in the stomach invariably indicates that the stomach is troubled by excessive acidity. This acid causes the food to ferment and the fermenting food in turn gives rise to noxious gases which distend the stomach, hamper the normal functions of vital internal organs, cause acute headaches, interfere with the action of the heart, and charge the blood stream with deadly poisons, which in time must ruin the health. Physicians say that to quickly dispel a dangerous accumulation of wind in the stomach and to stop the food fermentation which creates the gas, the acid in the stomach must be neutralised, and that for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as half a teaspoonful of pure **bisurated** magnesia taken in a little water immediately after meals. This instantly neutralises the acid, thus stopping fermentation and the formation of gas, and enables the inflamed, distended stomach to proceed with its work under natural conditions. Bisurated magnesia is obtainable in powder or tablet form from any chemist; but as there are many different forms of magnesia it is important that the **bisurated** which the physicians prescribe should be distinctly asked for. 9184

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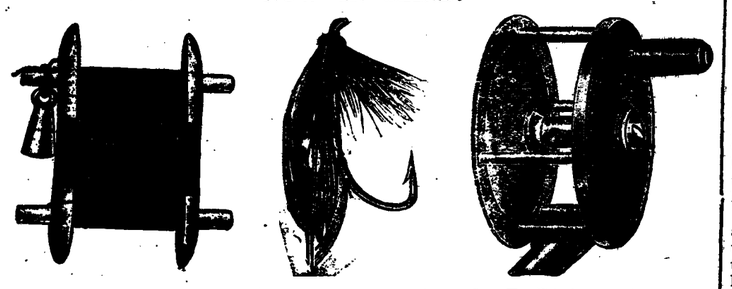

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RE-CONSTRUCTION.

AN EXAMPLE AND A MORAL.

Mr. Harold Begbie contributes the following article to the "Daily Chronicle," which shows Sir Douglas Haig as "the man who gave the Army a mind":—

It is not accurate to say that Britain has made herself a great military nation in less than three years. She has raised a numerous host in this period, but numbers are not the elements of greatness, and even the machinery for incorporating those numbers into her fighting forces was set up in the Territorial Associations some years before the outbreak of war.

History will probably decide that one of the determining strokes in the destinies of this world struggle was a telegram despatched to India in the autumn of 1906. At that period the condition of the British Army was one of chaos. It lacked brains. But from 1906 onwards intellect bent itself to the task of giving Great Britain an efficient Army, and in the autumn of 1906 a telegram was sent to Sir Douglas Haigh in India calling him home to organise the General Staffs of this new Army. That was the determining stroke in the present struggle.

Douglas Haig has none of the qualities which make a great leader of troops. He lacks the mystical attraction of personality. He could never inspire an army as Roberts did, or lead troops with the magic of French. But Haig is an intellectual. I have heard him described by one of the best judges as "the most consummate General Staff Mind in Europe." He is called a man of iron will, and war correspondents write with enthusiasm of his "square jaw." But a strong will is common enough, and as for square jaws they may be picked up by the hundred. What the war correspondents overlook in his surface impressionism is the mind behind the will—the mind of the thinker. Great Britain has on her side in this conflict "the most consummate General Staff Mind in Europe."

OPPONENTS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Roberts was opposed to the principles which guide Douglas Haig. He wrote a letter to Spenser Wilkinson in 1891 in which he said that a Chief of the Staff was not required in the British Army, and seemed to hint that jealousy would arise between the Commander-in-Chief and such an officer—he would be "apt to resent what he might consider uncalled for interference." Kitchener was of much the same mind, and unfortunately at the outbreak of war concentrated too much power in his own hands. The General Staff created by Haldane in 1906 was practically destroyed, and instead of at once using the Territorial Associations to raise the numbers required for a larger Army, new machinery was set up by Kitchener which was both cumbersome and costly. Haig should have been kept at home to organise the campaigns of all the British Forces, with a General Staff of intellectuals to carry out his orders. However, the change came in course of time. Douglas Haig rose to power, and by the mercy of heaven a man of extraordinary genius in organisation was found in Sir William Robertson to control the machinery of war in London.

Haig saw in the autumn of 1906 that the General Staff is an affair of spirit. He saw that the dazzling leader of troops is very seldom an intellectual. He saw that the principles laid down by Baron von der Goltz were essential to the success of a General Staff. Accordingly, he threw all his energies into creating a General Staff of intellectuals. It is not too much to say that he breathed a new spirit into the British Army in 1906 and also into the Imperial General Staff in 1909. He may be said to have created the British staff officer, and to have given coherence to the forces of the British Commonwealth.

Now the British Army has always been a very gallant Army officered by men of the finest valour and inspired by the noblest traditions of chivalry. But, its staff work has not always been good; and this is to say, that its Mind has not been worthy of its Heart. It has lacked brains, it has never felt "the wonderful might of thought." Haig set himself to give the British Army a Mind. He and men like Archibald Murray toiled from 1906 onwards to this end, while Alfred Keogh, supported by the same political chief, gave Mind to the machinery of the Medical Corps. The result was first seen in the autumn of 1914, when the British Army perfectly prepared to play its part, broke the German onset and enabled France to make her preparations for her stipulated part in the war. The wonder of this achievement will receive recognition from the historian. The battles of the Marne and Ypres will even be regarded as turning points in European evolution.

OUR SUPERIOR STAFF WORK.

But a greater result of this intellectual work is to be seen in the battles of Arras and Messines. At last Haig is entirely free to use an Army controlled by an intellectual General Staff and never before in the whole history of the war had there been so mighty a demonstration of the mind as in these two tremendous battles. The British Armies have beaten the German armies by superiority of thought. The mastery is the work of staff officers. British staff officers have beaten German staff officers. The Mind was there to use the numbers. Haig prepared those strokes of battle, which have finally destroyed the last hopes of the German War Lord, at a writing table, and Haig began his work in 1906 and the real generals of Messines were men who, trained by Haig, thought out to the finest details, far behind the historic Ridge, his intellectual conception of that historic onslaught.

What is the moral for us at home?

A new world is to be created after the war. We are agreed that the old world must never survive this hour of destiny. We are determined that life shall be less ugly and unfair for the democracy of Great Britain, that individualism shall no longer lord it over the welfare of the community that men shall not have to work so hard for so small a reward, that women shall have better houses to make into happier homes, and that every child shall be given by education a real opportunity to develop his highest faculties. We are all determined about this.

Well let us stand on the Ridge of Messines and look back beyond the turbulent and exciting autumn of 1914 to the forgotten September of 1906, when the General Staff order was first issued with the initials R. B. H. creating no excitement, and Haig, the intellectual, creating no enthusiasm came home to give a Mind to the British Army. Let us look back beyond the placards of 1914 calling for "Kitchener's Armies," to the telegram sent by Haldane to India in 1906 calling for a consummate General Staff Mind. And let us remind ourselves that neither Roberts nor Kitchener, great men as they were in different fields, could have given us this Mind. Let us endeavour to apprehend that Intellect, which is essential in every great undertaking of man, is a different thing from oratory, and is often unfitted to play the part of national hero. Let us, above all things, perceive our urgent necessity for a particular form of intellect, namely, the creative mind.

This is to say that as the victory of the Ridge goes back to 1906 so our social victory must be prepared long before the hour comes to storm the forts of folly. Democracy must create its General Staff. It must leave its shining leader in the field to carry out his part at the work when the clock strikes, but now at this moment it must have its Haigs at work preparing, by the labour of thought, for that swift and absolute victory.

Let democracy, which does not listen to the gossip and slanders which determine opinion in other classes, which is serious, which is in earnest and which means to have a better world, begin now its search for men of rare intellect and demand that those men should at once set about the plans of our social reconstruction.

THE TENT-MAKERS.

The largest tent and tent equipment factory in the world is that which was established two years ago in the London area by Messrs. Waring and Gillow. It was visited in mail week by the Duke of Connaught, who inspected samples of the hospital tents that are now used in France in certain hospital bases and almost exclusively in the eastern areas. In the first press of work, when hospitals were being set up with all speed, the firm employed 12,000 hands, and last year turned out 400,000 tents, each capable of accommodating sixteen patients; but 9,000 do the work now, and are content with an output of 100 tents a day. The main hall is probably the largest sewing-room in existence, and one gets a clear view down its length of the thousands of women machinists, surrounded, sometimes almost buried, by the white canvas and yellow Indian stuff of which the tents are made—white for the outer covering and yellow to afford coolness and a softened light under glaring heat. They are ingenious tents, improvements on the Indian models, with little window frames waiting to be filled in with celluloid panes, widely netted ventilators, doors for ventilation on each side leading under a canvas awning, and an outer covering under which a current of air constantly circulates.

In other departments women were making mosquito netting, bell tents with pockets to be weighted down with sand, gas haversacks for men and queer arrangements that protesting horses have to learn to use, hospital mattresses, and hard, fibre-filled mattresses made in three portable sections, known technically as biscuits. Scores of little girls were hard at work, and several departments were served by small boys doing rather dull jobs.—"Manchester Guardian."

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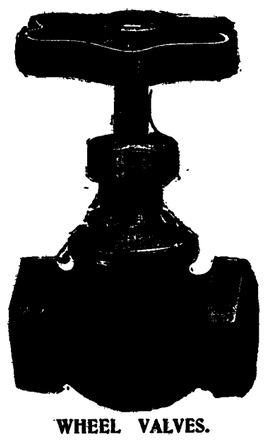

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MESOPOTAMIAN MUDDLE.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY LORD HARDINGE.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock on July 3.

Lord Hardinge was cheered on rising to make his statement. He said: I ask your permission to make a personal statement, and as this is the first time that I have had the honour of addressing your Lordships' House I crave your patience and indulgence. (Hear, hear.) I would not take up your Lordships' time were it not that I regard it as a duty towards India, and towards the Government of India of which I had the privilege to be the head, to place before you certain considerations connected with the report of the Mesopotamia Commission which has just been published. I desire to render full justice to the tone and temper of the majority report and to deal with it in no spirit of cavil or complaint. I have but two regrets to formulate; my first is that the Commission did not comprise amongst its members an eminent lawyers accustomed to sift and weigh evidence with technical knowledge and experience. My second regret is that the whole of the evidence taken befor the Commission cannot be published, and I believe that had it been possible to do this a different impression in regard to some at least of the points that have attracted public attention would have been created. As it is, the impression that must be conveyed to the ordinary reader is that India had practically made no serious effort in the war, and that such effort as she had made had been made grudgingly and under pressure from home. That such is not the case must be well known to your Lordships, but I cannot help fearing that the publication of the report in India may create a feeling that the efforts and sacrifices of India have been inadequately appreciated at home. The report scarcely refers to the greatest military effort ever made in the history of India in the despatch of expeditions to France, Egypt, and East Africa before the expedition to Mesopotamia was even under contemplation, nor is any account taken of the fact that, owing to the readiness of India to assist by giving with an open hand all she had in the initial stages of the three expeditions I have already mentioned her military resources and reserves of equipment and stores of all kinds were already seriously depleted and in fact almost exhausted before even the inception of the idea of a campaign in Mesopotamia.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

It is within your Lordships' remembrance that in 1912 a Committee was appointed in India, under the chairmanship of that distinguished soldier, Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, which carried out a thorough investigation into the organisation and administration of the Army in India and reported in 1913. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the majority of that Committee, which contemplated the maintenance of seven and one-third divisions of infantry, five cavalry brigades, and Army troops in a state of readiness to mobilise at the shortest possible notice, and this decision was approved by the Secretary of State. The despatch of any of these infantry divisions and cavalry brigades to Europe or elsewhere overseas was not even contemplated by the Committee; nevertheless, within six months of the outbreak of war the Government of India had mobilised ten divisions instead of seven and one-third, of which no less than seven were sent overseas, and eight brigades of cavalry instead of five, of which six went to France. A further opinion was given that the military budget should not exceed 19½ millions sterling, which was to be regarded as a maximum figure. As a matter of fact, of the last thirteen, military budgets, in only two cases has the maximum figure of 19½ millions not been exceeded, while of the five budgets for which I and my Government could be held responsible every one exceeded the maximum fixed by Lord Nicholson's Committee, the last budget showing a considerable increase, to more than 22 millions. It must be remembered that the net revenue of India varied during that period between 48 and 58 millions except in one year, when it reached 60 millions, so that the proportion for military expenditure is high. These figures show the attitude of the Government of India towards military expenditure, but it seems hardly necessary for me to labour the point, since, in spite of allegations of undue economy in military administration, the Commission state in their report (page 107) that they have no evidence to show that any urgent demand put forward by the military authorities was definitely re- the Finance Department of the f India. This is confirmed by vidence before the Commis- into the question of the Basra to Nasryeh, was not built are Chelmsford's tele- which is to be showing con- ssity of its the mili- the first by the y. Septem- of an under

[redacted]

the command of General Sir James Willcocks, and one cavalry division was sent to France, and a second cavalry division was sent to join this force in the following November. It may be of interest to remark here that the theatre of action of these splendid Indian divisions was, in the first instance, restricted to the Mediterranean garrisons and the Soudan, and it was due to the insistence of the Government of India that they were sent to France, where they arrived in time to fill a gap that could not otherwise have been filled, and there consecrated with their blood the unity of India with the British Empire and their loyalty to the King-Emperor. (Hear, hear.) There are very few survivors of those two splendid divisions of infantry. But India has a land frontier, needing at all times a watchful eye, and at times such as those giving cause for special care. To guard that frontier three divisions were immediately mobilised. In September 1914, by the orders of his Majesty's Government, a mixed division of troops was sent to East Africa, the co-operation of India with this force being limited to the supply of personnel, transport, equipment, and ships. In October and November, 1914, two divisions of Indian infantry and one brigade of cavalry were sent to Egypt. It was not till the 26th September, by which time eight divisions had already been mobilised and sent either abroad or to the frontier, that the possibility of action at the head of the Persian Gulf was foreshadowed by the Secretary of State, and it was on the 31st October that Turkey having entered the war against us, hostilities commenced with the seizure by an Indian brigade of the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab. This brigade was reinforced to the strength of a division before the capture of Basra on the 23rd November, and in three months' time increased to an army corps of two divisions. Of these ten divisions of infantry and two divisions and two brigades of cavalry enumerated above divisions and all the cavalry were sent overseas. But in addition to these organised forces twenty batteries of artillery and thirty-two battalions of British infantry the flower of the British Army, many of them 1,000 strong and more, were sent to England. A battalion of Indian infantry was sent to Mauritius, another to the Cameroons, and two battalions to the Persian Gulf, while Indian troops also co-operated with the Japanese at the capture of Tsingtau. Approximately, 80,000 British officers and men and 210,000 Indian officers and men, all fully trained and equipped, were despatched overseas. I would here remark that the largest Indian expedition ever previously sent overseas amounted to 18,000 men. (Hear, hear.)

JUSTIFIED RISKS.

A comparison between the ordinary establishment of the army in India and of the units sent overseas in connection with various expeditions shows in a striking manner the military effort made by India to assist the Empire.

	Sent	Overseas.
British Establishment—		
Regiments, Cavalry	9	 7
Battalions, Regular Infantry	52	 44
Batteries, Royal Artillery	56	 43
Indian Establishment—		
Regiments, Cavalry	39	 20
Battalions, Infantry	138	 89

In return for these troops India received, many months after the outbreak of war and the despatch of Indian divisions overseas, twenty-nine Territorial batteries and thirty-four Territorial battalions, but these were unfit for immediate employment on the frontier or in Mesopotamia until they had been entirely rearmed and equipped and their training completed. Many of them were sent later to Mesopotamia, whether as units or drafts for regular regiments, and all did splendid service. (Hear, hear.) It is, however, a fact that for the space of some weeks before the arrival of the Territorials, the British garrison in India was reduced to about 15,000 men. The safety of India was thus imperilled in the interests of the Empire as a whole. In such a cause I was naturally prepared to take risks, and I took them confidently because I trusted the people of India, and I am proud to say they fully justified my confidence in them. (Hear, hear.) From the moment of the outbreak of war, and after, it was the steady policy of the Government of India to give readily to the Home Government of everything it possessed, whether troops or war material. In the summer of 1914 India was absolutely ready for war in the light of what was then accepted as the requisite standard of preparation of her military forces and equipment. The Army was at war strength, the magazines were full, and the equipment was complete. (Hear, hear.) Thanks to these facts, India was able, not merely to send her divisions to France and elsewhere, but also to supply to England within the first few weeks of the war 70,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 60,000 rifles, and more than 550 guns of the latest pattern and type. (Hear, hear.) In the first week of the war some 530 officers of the Army in India, who could ill be spared, were handed over to the War Office, and nearly 3,000 additional combatant officers have been sent overseas since the war began. It would be out of place to give here in detail the enormous quantities of material supplied to the Home Government, such as tents, boots, saddlery, clothing, &c., but every effort was made to meet the ever increasing demands made by the War Office, and it may be stated without exaggeration that India was bled absolutely white during the first few weeks of the war.

DEMANDS REFUSED.

At that time there was no question of an expedition to Mesopotamia, and the Government of India's sole preoccupation was to make every possible sacrifice in order to secure a successful prosecution of the war in France. Then came a moment, after the commencement of operations in Mesopotamia, when India's own became pressing and the results of her previous readiness to make sacrifices began to be severely felt. It was then our turn to address repeated and insistent demands to the War Office for troops, drafts, aeroplanes, machine guns, bombs, &c., most of which were either refused or else given with a sparing hand on account of what was held to be the even greater need of our forces in France. It is not my intention in saying this to make any recriminations, for I recognise the difficulty that existed at home, but I only wish that your Lordships and the public should understand the difficulties which we in India had to face in meeting the needs and demands of the Mesopotamian force. (Hear, hear.) A further impression created, I think unwittingly, by the report of the Commission is that the Mesopotamian campaign was the sole preoccupation of the Government of India. In a report of 132 closely printed pages the situation on the frontier and in the interior is dealt with in eight lines, and yet this situation had a very close relation to the military resources of India, as is admitted by the Commission, and at times was one of anxiety and danger. The attitude of Afghanistan was for a long time doubtful, although I always had confidence in the personal loyalty of our Ally the Amir—(hear, hear)—but I feared lest he might be overwhelmed by a wave of fanaticism or by a successful Jehad of the tribes. The situation on the frontier between the autumn of 1914 and the close of 1915 was very disturbed, but little attention to it was paid at home, in view of the still more serious situation in France and elsewhere. It suffices to mention that, although during the previous three years there had been no operations of any importance on the North-West Frontier, there were, between the 29th November, 1914, and the 5th September, 1915, not less than seven serious attacks made on the North-West Frontier, all of which were effectively dealt with—(hear, hear)—and that such severe defeats were inflicted upon the tribes without the necessity of a movement into tribal territory that during the whole of 1916 they did not dare to move. In fact, it may be said that, during the most critical period of the war, India successfully carried out the greatest military operations on the frontier since the frontier campaign of 1897. It may, I think, even be said that these operations actually prevented a campaign of the dimensions of 1897. (Hear, hear.)

GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

At the same time the internal situation in India gave cause for anxiety and for great vigilance on the part of both the civil and military authorities. It is unnecessary to say much here of the conspiracies at Delhi, Lahore, and elsewhere, and of the efforts made by revolutionary agitators to undermine the loyalty of the Indian troops; but the unrest in the early spring of 1915, caused by the return to India from Canada and the United States of 7,000 revolutionaries, who initiated a campaign of murder and terrorism in the Punjab, necessitating the arrest in one week of no less than 3,000 revolutionary hooligans, required the utmost watchfulness and preparation on the part of the military authorities. Later in the year the German conspiracy to organise rebellion in Bengal and elsewhere, planned to break out on Christmas Day, 1915, was discovered. Military preparations and naval patrols in the Bay of Bengal were secretly organised and the whole situation had to be carefully watched; and although this conspiracy was foiled by the arrest of the leaders ten days before the plan was to mature, there was no relaxation that Christmas, every officer, both military and civil, having to be at his post, and the troops in troop-trains at the big railway junctions ready for any emergency. I mention these facts merely to show that, in addition to the Mesopotamian campaign, the Government of India had heavy preoccupations at home, although the loyalty of the people as a whole was the greatest safeguard against the success of any such outbreaks. (Hear, hear.) 1915 was a very anxious year in India. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the progress of the splendidly successful advances of our troops and their occupation of Kurna, Amara, Nasryeh, and Kut, since the report admits it without reserve. The latter place was occupied by our troops on the 29th September.

ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD.

It was on the 3rd October that General Nixon, in a telegram to the Secretary of State, raised the question of the opening of the road from Kut to Baghdad, which he said that he considered he was strong enough to do. The views of the Government of India upon this proposal are clearly expressed in the telegram quoted at the top of page 22 of the report, in which it is definitely stated that, unless an Indian division was despatched from France, an advance on Baghdad could not be carried out, and that, consequently, no advance in strength should be made beyond Kut. On the 5th October General Nixon addressed a long telegram to the Secretary of State urging most strongly the vital interest from a military point of view of smashing a shaken enemy, who had lost thirteen guns, was deficient of ammunition, and had taken up a position where he hoped he could destroy him. General Nixon also sent a telegram to India to inquire whether his force would be reinforced by a division from France in order to maintain his position at Baghdad, pointing out that the occupation of Baghdad would be more than nullified if he were subsequently compelled to retreat in consequence of reinforcements not being forthcoming. This telegram was repeated to the Secretary of State in an official telegram from the Government of India of the 6th Oct. and, by reason of its great importance, as bearing upon the responsibility for the advance to Baghdad, I propose to read an extract to your Lordships, since it does not appear in the report. The Government of India telegraphed as follows:—

In these views we concur, and suggest that, as the Indian troops are reported to have participated with credit in the recent fighting, the present moment, if there should be any intention of moving Indian troops from France before the winter sets in, would be opportune for doing so. In view of German activities in Persia, increasing pressure on Afghanistan, and the aspect in the Balkans and Dardanelles, we hold that the capture of Baghdad would have such an effect in the Near East and offers such important political and strategic advantages as to justify movement, but to do this at least an additional division would be required. Otherwise we do not propose to allow him to go beyond Kut-el-Amara.

On the same date I sent a private telegram to the Secretary of State in amplification of my official telegram, and as only the first half of it has been quoted in the report at the foot of page 22 I venture to read the remainder, of which your Lordships will be able to appreciate the significance, especially in regard to the concluding sentence. It runs as follows:

"On the other hand, from a political point of view, captured of Baghdad would create an immense impression in Middle East, and would counteract unfortunate impression created by recent want of success in Dardanelles. It would also isolate German parties in Persia, probably produce pacificating effect in that country, and frustrate German plan of raising the tribes, while impression throughout Arabia would be striking. In India effect would undoubtedly be good. These are considerations to which I attach great importance, but I put them forward to be weighed by you and his Majesty's Government, after I fully realise that it is for his Majesty's Government to decide where and how our forces can be used with the best possible effect."

This telegram was followed by a private telegram on the 7th, the following day, to the effect that Sir Beauchamp Duff shared the above views. It is to me a matter of profound regret that these telegrams that I have quoted did not appear in full in the report, as they are pertinent to the issue involved. The omission requires explanation.

MILITARY NEEDS.

Your Lordship will thus perceive that, although the Government of India were fully alive to the political and military advantages to be obtained from the capture of Baghdad, we were absolutely opposed to an advance without the reinforcement of General Nixon by an additional division, and we made it clear that even these advantages and the condition upon which the advance was to depend, were to be subordinated to military needs elsewhere. I therefore consider that I am justified in stating that, had the later telegrams from the Secretary of State of the 8th Oct. to General Nixon and myself not been despatched, the expeditionary force would have remained at Kut-el-Amara. On that day the Secretary of State telegraphed urgently to General Nixon inquiring with what addition to his force he would be able to occupy and hold Baghdad, and also privately to me informing me that the Cabinet were so impressed with the great political and military advantages of the occupation of Baghdad that they would make every effort to supply the necessary force, and asking whether I was satisfied that one division would suffice. On the same day General Nixon telegraphed to the Secretary of State, and repeated his telegram to the Chief of the General Staff in India, to the effect that he was confident that he could defeat the Turks and occupy Baghdad without any addition to his actual force. He added, however, that, in the event of the Turks sending reinforcements and making an effort to recapture Baghdad, he would require one division and one regiment of British cavalry in addition to his present force to watch the Tigris and Euphrates lines and to defeat the enemy. He concluded with the information that General Townshend was already at Aziziyah, which is practically half-way between Kut and Baghdad.

GOVERNMENT'S SANCTION.

General Nixon's reply to the Secretary of State was of such a nature that there was practically no alternative to the advance on Baghdad. It must be remmebered that he was at the head of a victorious army which, even since General Nixon assumed command on the 9th April, had fought successful engagements at Shaiba, Amara, Nasryeh, and Kut-el-Amara, and General Townshend's division had demoralised the Turks and achieved a reputation of being practically invincible. The Government of India had no authority to order the advance to Baghdad. They could only make recommendations to the Secretary of State, who had clearly laid down that the control of the scope of operations should rest in the hands of his Majesty's Government. The decision, therefore, rested with the latter, I did, however, convey my own views, after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State in a private telegram on the 9th October, after Sir Beauchamp Duff and I had thoroughly discussed the situation. Having private information that the Gallipoli expedition was not going well, and bearing in mind the views of the Cabinet upon the "great political and military advantages of the occupation of Baghdad," the Commander-in-Chief and I came to the conclusion that General Nixon was in the best position to judge as to the number of troops that he would require to attain his objective, and that under the circumstances of the moment the Government of India would have placed themselves in an invidious position, and would have exposed themselves to the criticism of having ignored the demands of the Empire if at a critical moment they had overridden the opinion of the General in command in the field, and had vetoed the advance to Baghdad. It would have been a case of civilian interference with military plans. (Hear, hear.) At the same time we emphasised the necessity of the reinforcement of General Nixon by a fully organised division which should reach Baghdad not later than one month after its capture. The question appears to have been threshed out by an Inter-Departmental Committee in London and the combined staffs, and all the military authorities in London, India, and, as far as I then knew, in Mesopotamia were in agreement that General Nixon's force was adequate for the capture of Baghdad, but not sufficient to ensure its retention. In consequence presumably of this united opinion the advance upon Baghdad received the sanction of his Majesty's Government.

THE PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

Reference is made in the repoprt to a warning conveyed in a private telegram

(Continued on page 14.)

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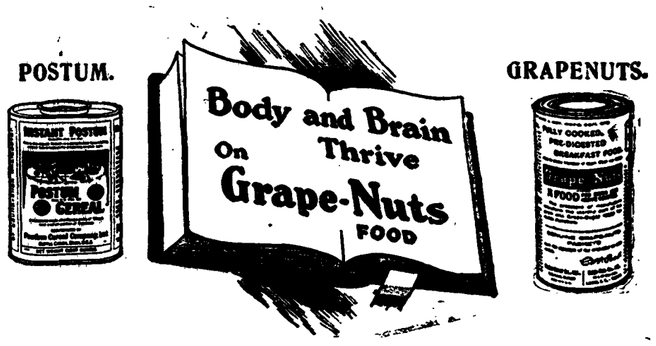

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MESOPOTAMIAN MUDDLE.

(Continued from page 13.

of the 21st October from the Secretary of State of a conceivable concentration of 60,000 Turks at Baghdad in 1916 and to the fact that it does not appear to have been transmitted to General Nixon. The intention of this telegram was to give me private information of the contents of a report of the combined staffs, showing various considerations and possibilities in connection with the proposed advance upon Baghdad. This private telegram was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, my military adviser, who assisted me to draw up my reply. It was of course within his discretion to have imparted this information to General Nixon, but if the warning had been of such serious import as is implied in the report, it ought clearly to have been conveyed officially by the General Staff in London, from whom it originated to the Army Department or Chief of the General Staff in India and to General Nixon, which is the usual procedure. I must ask your Lordships' pardon for the length with which I have dealt with the question of the advance on Baghdad, of which the importance is, I am sure, apparent to you all.

MEDICAL BREAKDOWN.

Turning now to the question of medical arrangements in Mesopotamia it must be frankly and regretfully admitted that, after the battle of Ctesiphon and during the retirement to Kut, and in later operations, serious shortcomings in the provision made by the medical services became apparent, and, it cannot be denied that the wounded coming down the river suffered terrible hardships and privations. The story of their sufferings is harrowing. I share entirely the horror and indignation that the revelation of these sufferings has created, and my sympathy with the sufferers and their relations is deeper than any words of mine can express. (Hear, hear.) But I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words as to the extent of my personal responsibility in the matter. It was on the 1st December that the retreat to Kut commenced, and during that month news began to trickle down from the river to Bombay and Delhi, for the first time since the beginning of the campaign, of the insufficiency of medical supplies at the front. In view of the conflict of these rumours with the official reports received, the Commander-in-Chief and I decided at once to send a mission of inquiry, and had in December actually designated Lord Chelmsford and Surgeon-General MacNeece, when the former was appointed my successor. Surgeon-General MacNeece went therefore alone to Mesopotamia, and made a report with which I was by no means satisfied, and General Duff and I decided on the appointment of the Vincent-Bingley Commission, whose report is annexed to that of the Commission. The only observation that I wish to make upon this part of the report is that the heavy demands made upon India for the provision of ambulances and hospitals and their personnel in England, France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa soon exhausted an organisation which had never been intended or prepared for operations out of India, and I notice from my telegram of October 21, 1914, that is, within three months of the outbreak of war, that the supply of hospital assistants and of all permanent hospital staff had been already exhausted, but that every effort was being made to improvise new personnel. Nevertheless, by making a great effort many more ambulances, hospitals, and medical personnel were despatched from India to the various theatres of war during the course of 1915.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

I note that, in their conclusions on the medical question, the Commission attribute to me general responsibility as the head of the Government of India, and state that, I appear to them to have shown throughout the utmost good-will, my action was not sufficiently strenuous and peremptory. The Viceroy is theoretically responsible for everything that happens in India and outside India where Indian interests are affected, but he has to trust to his lieutenants and advisers for information and guidance. I have no desire to shirk any responsibility that is my due, but it is not easy to know what further strenuous and peremptory action I could have taken without exposing myself to the charge of excessive civilian interference in military matters. Private rumour said things were going badly; official report said things were going well. It was my first duty to ascertain the truth. But even before the despatch of the Vincent-Bingley Mission I took every possible measure to improve the medical situation. It may be difficult for people in England to realise the inherent difficulties in the personal supervision by the Viceroy of medical arrangements on a river 3,000 miles away in the midst of his other heavy labours of governing a country bigger than Europe and with more than 300,000,000 inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) It was principally due to the absence of sufficient river transport that the medical service on the Tigris broke down, but it was only in June and July of 1915 that the shortage first showed itself, and orders for boats were at once placed at home, but some delay occurred at the Admiralty in placing the orders. The Army Department fully realised the immense importance of the question of river transport, and, during the whole of the succeeding months, strained every nerve to meet the demand. Ships and barges of shallow draught from every river in India, Burma, Shanghai, Hong Kong, the Nile, and even penny steamers from the Thames were bought or commandeered. A large proportion of these unfortunately foundered on their way to the Persian Gulf, owing to unsuitable construction to meet unfavourable weather. All ready-built craft purchased proved defective in some ways, while new construction in England was uncertain and subordinate to Admiralty demands. The provision of river craft, therefore, involved much greater delay than at first seemed likely, and, as ships cannot be procured or built in a day, the situation could only have been met by preparation far in advance, which the gradual development of policy in Mesopotamia did not permit. I was fully alive to the vital importance of this question, and took the greatest personal interest in it, and by my orders every month a chart was prepared for me by the Army Department, showing the progress that was being made. (Hear, hear.) Even when there were, as up to January, 1916, only two divisions in Mesopotamia, the shortage of river transport was a serious obstacle to the efficiency of military operations, but this was greatly intensified when, within the space of two months, these two divisions were increased to six divisions, and the medical difficulties were still further increased when, as happened in the case of the two Indian divisions from France, the troops, arrived without a large proportion of their ambulances, but, owing to military exigencies, had to be pushed up to the front without delay.

PROCEDURE DEFENDED.

The telegram from General Duff to General Cowper, discussed on p. 107 of the report, has excited some public attention. It appears that I had taken exception to the tone but not to the substance of a telegram from General Nixon, and had asked the Commander-in-Chief to telegraph to him in a private and friendly way on the subject. This telegram to General Nixon elicited the fact that the message to which I had taken exception was sent by General Cowper under General Nixon's name and without his knowledge. This provoked Sir B. Duff's sharply-worded telegram to General Cowper, of which I do not remember ever to have seen the text before its publication in the Commission's report. It is not a telegram that I would either have instigated or sent. (Hear, hear.) As regards the question of the Viceroy's Executive Council, whose functions were, in the opinion of the Commission, to a certain extent abrogated by the fact that many questions, relating to the prosecution of the campaign were decided by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief without reference to them, your Lordships may possibly be aware that, according to section 2 of paragraph 39 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General and one Member of Council may exercise all the functions of Governor-General in Council. Consequently in questions affecting the Army and in purely military matters there was nothing unconstitutional in the procedure followed. (Hear, hear.) The same system was followed in dealing with matters belonging to other Government Departments. I am not here to defend a system which I found in force on my arrival in India, but if it be considered to be in contravention of the intentions of the Act of Parliament, it should not be difficult for the Secretary of State or his Majesty's Government to tighten up the procedure by a modification of the rules of business. I may here remark that it has frequently been stated in the Indian Press that I had re-established Council Government in India, and, as can be seen from the evidence, the Chairman admitted that my Council had met regularly. (Hear, hear.) There is little to be said on the subject of private letters and telegrams between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, except that I inherited and carried on with three successive Secretaries of State a system which I found established, and which I saw no reason to change, as I found it both convenient and expeditious. The system has grown up ever since the electric telegraph reached India. Lord Northbrook left India in 1876, but his biographer comments on Lord Salisbury's disregard for precedent and his preference for settling questions of policy by means of private communications with the Viceroy. I am told that the same charges were brought against Lord Wolverhampton and Lord Elgin in regard to the Chitral Expedition, but I am unable to vouch for this. Copies of private telegrams and extracts of private letters on political or administrative matters were always issued to the Departments concerned, and I never heard any complaint of the system in force. In fact, I was often asked by members of Council and Government Departments to send private telegrams to the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.)

THE MINORITY REPORT.

There are many other controversial points raised in the report upon which I would have liked to express my views, but I do not wish to abuse the privilege that has been accorded me by taking up much more of your Lordships' time: I only wish that two such gallant officers as Generals Duff and Nixon, for whom I have a warm esteem and deep sympathy, could enjoy a similar opportunity of vindicating their position. I have no desire to say anything of the Minority Report, except that I have read it with regret, not so much on account of the attacks it contains upon myself, since the rest of the Commission have dissociated themselves from them, but on account of the painful impression it may create in India. (Hear, hear.) Had this possibility been realised I am confident that the tone would have been different. I must, however, call your Lordships' attention to the last paragraph of section 11 on p. 123 of the Minority Report. It is there stated:

"Although I had the advantage of being able to cross-examine Sir Beauchamp Duff and the other Anglo-Indian officials that came before the Commission, I was unable to be present when Lord Hardinge himself came under examination. My colleagues examined him on none of the passages which I extract. He may be able to give satisfactory explanations for all of them; he may deny the implication I give to them in every case."

Now, Commander Wedgwood must have known that I am to be found every day at the Foreign Office, not a quarter of a mile from where the Commission was sitting; that I would always be willing, in fact, that it would be my duty, to appear before the Commission to answer any questions that might be put to me, and yet he never made the slightest attempt to invite me to come before the Commission, on an occasion when he would be present, to answer the serious accusations he has seen fit to make against me, nor even to put questions on paper which I might have had the opportunity of answering. In so far as the report of Commander Wedgwood is concerned, I am condemned without having heard. I leave your Lordships to draw your own conclusions. (Hear, hear.)

MISLEADING REPORTS.

To sum up, I do not think that the Commission have given sufficient prominence to the unprecedented and unexampled effort made by India at the outset of the war and to the generosity of her contributions of every kind, which could not fail to hamper her further operations elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) Adequate weight has not been given in the report to the risks and preoccupations of the Government of India during 1914 and 1915 in connection with the internal and frontier affairs of India. The financial side of the pre-war military administration was in accordance with the recommendations of the Nicholson Committee, but in excess of the maximum fixed. During the war the expenditure increased considerably; indeed beyond the point which my financial advisers considered to be safe. In the light of after event, I recognise that possibly all ordinary financial considerations ought to have been sacrificed if the Secretary of State and India Council, who control expenditure, would have agreed, but I would point out that the Commission admit that they have no proof that any urgent military demand was refused (Hear, hear.) The full telegraphic correspondence shows that the Government of India were strongly opposed to an advance upon Bagdad without reinforcements. It may be contended that we ought to have maintained our veto, but I would ask your Lordships to weigh carefully whether in view of the obvious political advantages and of the expediency of the capture of Bagdad, to which we were fully alive, in view of the strong pressure from home, and of the unanimous military opinion in favour of it we would have been justified in maintaining an uncompromising attitude. The inadequacy of river transport was only revealed when it was too late to make it good, although everything that was possible was done to remedy it. The local Military Authority did not raise this as an objection to an advance upon Bagdad. As regards the medical breakdown on the Tigris after the battle of Ctesiphon and all the consequent horrors, which have been a cause of the deepest pain and sorrow to me, I can only confess to having been completely deceived by the misleading reports received from the front, and to this extent, I must accept full responsibility. But the moment the truth dawned upon me I made every effort within my power to remedy the situation (Hear, hear.)

PERSONAL VINDICATION.

I am deeply sensible of your patience and consideration in listening to my defence against charges which, I must confess, it has been painful for me to have to meet after thirty-seven years of honourable service under the Crown. (Hear, hear.) But I recognise that the fact of being a member of your Lordships' House has given me an opportunity of meeting them which might not have been open to another public servant similarly attacked. I trust that you will agree that some weight attaches to the explanations I have laid before you regarding the charges in the Majority Report. (Hear, hear.) In so far as the personal imputations in the Minority Report are concerned, I believe my past record of service to be the best and only reply. (Hear, hear.) During this service it has been my privilege to hold two of the highest offices in the State. My tenure of the Viceroyalty I prolonged at the request of his Majesty's Government purely from a sense of public duty, in spite of my own personal inclinations. (Hear, hear.) It was throughout my constant endeavour to do my duty with single purpose during a period of exceptional strain and in the face of abnormal difficulties. (Cheers). I may have failed in my endeavour, but such a verdict should only be given in the light of India's military effort taken as a whole and of the internal situation in that vast Empire, and it should be endorsed not only by my fellow subjects in India, to whose continued confidence and good opinion I attach the highest value. It is in the light of this wider outlook that my administration should be judged. (Cheers).

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

Earl Curzon (Lord President of the Council)—When the noble Lord who has just spoken intimated to me his desire, after the publication of the Mesopotamia Report, to make a statement to your Lordships' House about his position in relation to that Report, this seemed to me a very proper and most natural proceeding on his part, and I suggested to the noble Lord that he should take the earliest opportunity of carrying out his intention. That he has now done. Your Lordships will have listened, I am sure, to the statement of the noble Lord with the respect that is due to his character and position and to those long and eminent services to the State to which in the concluding part of his remarks he referred with becoming dignity and modesty. (Cheers). Your Lordships will have heard with satisfaction the tale, not told for the first time, of the splendid military contribution that has been made by India to the war in its various stages. You will also have listened with interest to the tale, told now for the first time, of the personal anxieties and preoccupations which overwhelmed the Viceroy and his Councillors in the early stages of the war in 1914-15. Upon the conduct and position of the noble Lord in relation to the Mesopotamian Expedition itself he has spoken with fulness and with candour, and in some parts of his speech with not unnatural emotion. On that part of his speech I do not propose to comment on the present occasion. I think, indeed, it would be premature on my part if I were to attempt to do so. Neither does it seem to me at all desirable, when many of your Lordships have not, perhaps, had time fully and completely to consider this momentous report in all its bearings, as well as the many grave issues which it raises, and when his Majesty's Government have not yet been fully advised as to the steps, disciplinary or otherwise, which it may be their duty to take, that your Lordships should embark upon a debate on the whole matter this afternoon. (Hear, hear.). That such a discussion should, and must, take place in both Houses of Parliament I think you will agree is not only inevitable but nesessary. I hope that it may not be long delayed. When it does take place we shall then be able to consider the case in its relation not to one party alone but to all the parties who may [illegible] in it, and to ex[illegible] only but in al[illegible] time it is in[illegible] will general[illegible] which I h[illegible] that the [illegible] I have s[illegible] lay—I ho[illegible] venture [illegible] that you[illegible] with the[illegible] busines[illegible]

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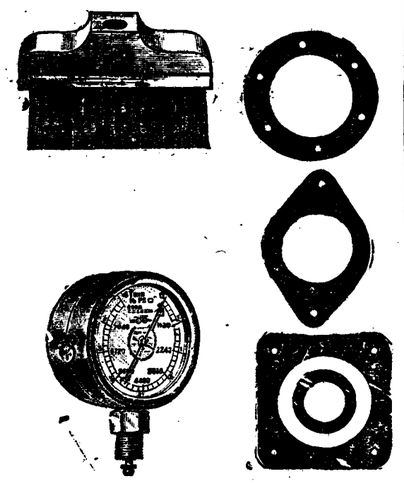

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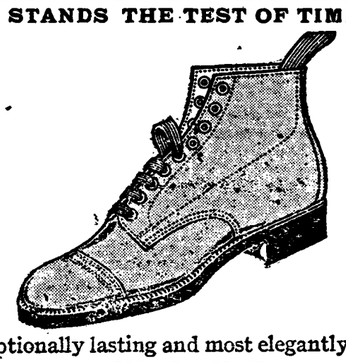

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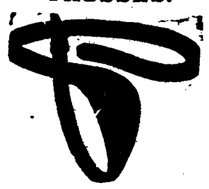

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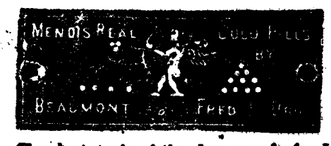

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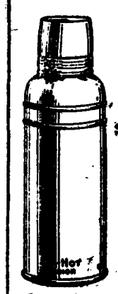

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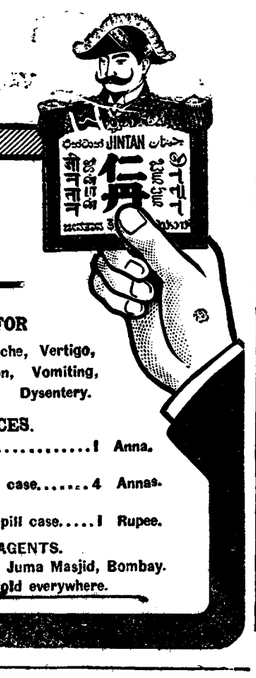

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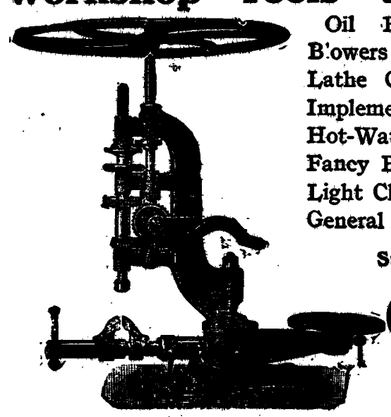

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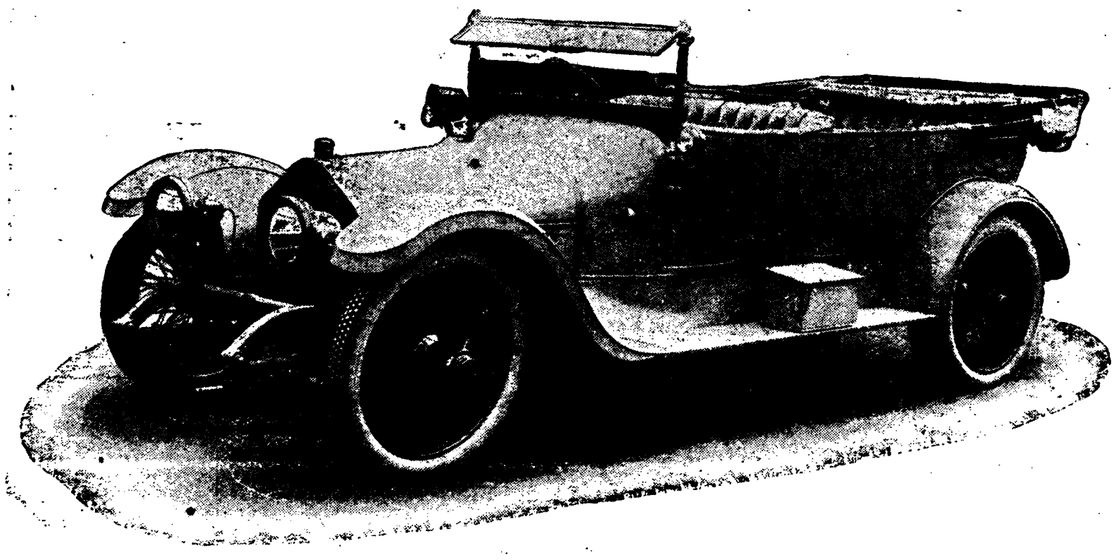

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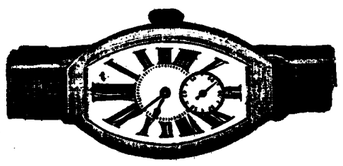

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